



FLORUS HIS. PRAEFACE EXPLAINED

THE  
ROMAN  
Histories of LUCI-  
US IULIUS FLORUS  
from the foundation  
of ROME, till Cesar  
AUGUSTUS, for about  
DCC. yeares, & from thence  
to TRAIAN near. CC.  
yeares, divided by Florus  
into IV ages.  
Translated into  
ENGLISH.

The  
people of  
Rome  
ayouth un-  
der Consuls  
for about  
CCL. yeares

The  
people of  
Rome  
a childe un-  
der Kings  
for about  
CCL. yeares

The II. Age

LONDON  
by William Stansby  
for Tho. Dence.

The I. Age



12



TO THE MOST  
FLOURISHING,  
puissant, and noble  
PEERE,  
G E O R G E,  
Lord Marquesse  
of Buckingham,  
&c.

MY LORD,

**T**H E Histories of  
Lucius Florus ,  
cōprehending in  
foure short Books,  
the one hundred, fortie and  
two of that principall Histo-  
rian of the Romans, Titus  
Liuius of Padua, and of ma-

A

ny

## THE EPISTLE

ny other, written, hard to say, whether more conceitfully, or completely, are here translated out of their Latin into English. A labour greater farre (as all our learned know) then for the slender bulke of the volume. His Majesties great example, and your Lordships fervent imitation, to increase in the full sail of fortune, the balasse of worthy readings, is here in part well fitted. For your Honour cannot possibly find in so litle a roome so much, so well together, of this weightie argument. A thing to your Lordship acceptable, considering your small leisure, and to all those other who have already profitably runne



## DEDICATORIE.

runne through his authors :  
himselfe so brieife as it is al-  
most his fault; so neat, and pi-  
thy, as Liuiē fares the worse  
for it; so desirous to remem-  
ber what himselfe hath said,  
and to haue it understood by  
others, as he summes his own  
summarie narrations; and  
finally, so worthy, as seeing  
the glorie of a great Histori-  
an forestall'd by Liuiē, and  
others, he held it more hono-  
rable to bee (as hee is) the  
first among brieife writers,  
then one among few in the  
large ones. Epitome's not-  
withstanding are no other  
in truth but Anatomies,  
and all spacious minds, wai-  
ted vpon with the felici-  
ties of meanes, and leisure,

## THE EPISTLE

will flie them as bane, but this  
briefe hath all the requisites  
of a perfect body, and appar-  
rell as rich as any; for profes-  
sing Storie, he hath certain-  
ly performed a Panegyrick.  
His scope, to kindle the va-  
lor of the old Roman world  
in the bosome of the new:  
though himselfe, an heathen  
man, and living under Tra-  
ian the Emperour, saw the  
proportion of valour well-  
maintained: that being the  
most goodly, and most flouri-  
shing estate, which at any  
time under heathen princes,  
that monarchie enjoyed.  
Those annotations, and col-  
lections, whose lights will  
lead your Lordship into the  
wise, and heroick secret of the  
most

DEDICATORIE.

H

most potent, graue, and ho-  
nourable masters which euer  
mankind had, are fittest for  
your more leisure. To your  
good Lordship therefore, in  
whose person the auncient  
splendors of the noble fami-  
lies of VILLERS & BEAV-  
MONT are united with ad-  
uantage, doth Lucius Florus  
offer himselfe in our vulgar  
tongue, and brings with him  
the plaine, but withall, the  
free, and grounded good-will  
of his most louing, and care-  
full interpreter, humbly

Your Lordships,

PHILANACTOPHIL.







## To the Reader.

**E**LORVS (saith  
IVSTVS LIP-  
SIVS, vvho in  
MR. CAMDENS  
opinion carried the Sunne  
of antiquitie before him)  
wrote a brieft, not so much  
of Liue (from whom he of-  
ten dissenteth) as of the Ro-  
man affaires, in my poore  
conceit, aptly, elegantly,  
neatly. There is in him a  
sharpnesse of wit, and short-  
nesse of speech; often-times  
admirable; and certayne  
gemmes as it were, and  
A 4 jewels

*To the Reader.*

jewels of wise sentences, inserted by him with good aduifement, and veritie. Thus farre that excellent master, and vvith him let thy iudgement goe, if thou wilt heerein doe iustice, howsoever, with *Mathematicall Stadius*, *FLORVS* is but a *tumultuarie author*: for so it pleaseth that learned Critike to style him, ouer-loading him with the comparison of incomparable *Linie*. Bee it free, with reuerence and modestie, to note ouer-sights (as none doe want them) and for me also, a professor of sober freedome, to taxe that as an ouer-sight in manners, to vse such authors



To the Reader.

thors sowrely, vvithout  
vvhom the Criticks fame  
had often-times beene ob-  
scure, or none at all. In  
mine *Hypercriticks*, con-  
cerning our countreys Hi-  
storie, I haue dealt free-  
ly, as a man desirous to  
stirre vp a *Linie*, or a *Flo-  
rus* to our selues. There is  
little left testifide touching  
him, or rather nothing at  
all, but what himselfe re-  
membreth, which is, that  
hee liued in *Traians* time.  
Conjecture propounds vn-  
to vs, that hee was of the  
*Seneca's* (that also is my  
opinion) and so an *Annean*  
by line (that is, of the Spa-  
nish-house, or familie of  
the *Anneans*) and they  
who

*To the Reader.*

who entitle him to bee of the *Iulij*, haue also their diuinatorie reasons. His generous, bright, and flowrie writings (the best memoriall) are aliue, and now translated into our vulgar, with as much proprietic as one Englishmans English could attaine vnto for the present; but e- uery where with a religi- ous ayme to his meaning, howsoever it may bee ma- ny times mist, the diuersitie of Copies, like a change of the marke, and the pecu- liar manner of his style like a sudden blast comming betweene. For this is true, that there are in *FLORVS* fundrie knots, not easie to vntie,

*To the Reader.*

Y

vntie, while he, desirous to  
speake quick, and close to-  
gether, our vnderstanding  
in him, wanteth roome as  
it were, and that scope  
which is, hath somewhat  
thicke in it, amounting to  
a clowdinesse:

———— *brevis esse labora,*  
*obscurus fio* ————

more perhaps, in this au-  
thor, through corruption  
of manuscripts, and Prints,  
or of our duller-pointed  
wits, then through his  
fault, vvhose writings are  
altogether as luminous, as  
acuminous.

*First, the names of men,*  
*nations, places, offices, and*  
*things, peculiar to the Ro-*  
*mans, need a particular in-*  
*ter-*

I.



## To the Reader.

terpreter, which this pocket-volume will not handsomely permit, at least-wise not in present.

2

Secondly, the words which are here and there inserted in a different letter through the text of Florus, are for the most part explanatorie of the authort meaning, supplying marginall notes.

3

Thirdly, one elegancie which is almost perpetuall in him, and answers to the first similitude, in which hee figures the whole people of Rome, in the person of a M A N (as the frontispice sheweth) is lost for the greater part, throughout the translation, where the singular number sorts not so well, but

To the Reader.

but breedes perplexitie, or  
obscurenesse.

Fourthly, the doctrines  
which hee followes both in  
Theologie, and moralitie,  
and upon which the fabricke  
of his narrations standeth,  
are such as thou art to expect  
from an heathen, with whom  
Polytheism, or pluralitie of  
Gods, was an article of faith,  
and among whom, self-kil-  
ling, to avoid disgrace, see-  
med an high point of true  
magnanimitie, and the like,  
which haue small danger in  
them now, & their examen  
will else-where fall out fitly.

Fifthly, The numbers in  
the margine, signifie the  
yeeres from Rome built,  
which these letters, A. V. C  
doe

*To the Reader.*

doe denotate, that is, Anno Urbis Conditæ, in the yeere of Rome built, such, or such. A discoverie not worthy of any one, but onely of them, who are nothing else in a manner, but meere English. Necessarie is it here notwithstanding, for explanation of the author, who (as the frontispice, which (with the helpe of the authors preface) interprets it-selfe, unfoldeth) by a most exact, and studied method of briefnesse, hath summ'd the whole time of Rome in grosse, and distributed it into ages, as Lactantius Firmianus (veuching I know not what Seneca for it) and Ammianus Marcellinus in his eighteenth



*To the Reader.*

*teenth booke, and Iornandes (an vsurper, and concealer of Florus his wit) under the Emperour Iustinian.*

What the Translatour thinkes worthy of thy precious time, to know further requires a large booke, rather then an Epistle, and that also wil be but a brieft (vpon a brieft) of al the old *Roman* wisdome ciuill, and martiall, as here thou hast of their facts. Enioy this translation in the meane time, and let not vnthankfulnes strangle any intendments for thy more satisfaction, nor shew thee ignorant of such a treasure, as vvhich, after aboue one thousand foure hundred yeeres

*To the Reader.*

yeeres continuance (twice  
the time of this storie)  
growing stronger in *the*  
vworld by one language  
more then his owne (when  
the *Roman* empire it selfe  
(the subiect of the booke)  
hath long since in a man-  
ner come to nothing) doth  
giue great hope that it  
is to be immor-  
tall.

*Farewell.*



THE  
PREFACE  
OF LUCIUS  
FLORVS.

**T**HE People of  
Rome, from  
King Romu-  
lus to Cæsar  
Augustus, for the space of  
seven hundred yeeres, per-  
formed so many noble deedes  
both in peace, and warre,  
that if a man compare the  
magnitude of their empire  
with the number of the  
yeeres, hee will thinke it  
B                      grea-



## The Preface of

greater, then for the time. They displaied their warlike ensignes so farre, and wide open the globe of the earth, that such as reade their performances, may learne in them, not the actions of one people, but of all mankind: For they were tossed with so many labours, and perils, that to establish their Empire, Vertue and Fortune seeme to haue contended. Which thing though it bee also principally worth the knowing; neuerthelesse, for so much as the very greatnesse it selfe is an impediment to it selfe, and the varietie of matter makes the minde abruptly flit from one thing to another; I will

imi.

Acie in  
rectionis  
a brumpit.

imitate them who draw the maps of countreyes, and comprehend the whole image of that great Bodie, within as it were a narrow table: And in so doing, my hopes are, that I shall offer up some-what towards the admirable honours of the whole worlds soueraine people, when together, and yet distinctly in it selfe, I shall aduance into view their empires vniuersall greatnesse. Imagining therefore the whole people of Rome were but as one single person; and then running ouer all their time, thinke how they beganne, and how they grew strong; then, how they at-

B 2      tained

## The Preface of

tained to a certaine flower as it were of youth, and how in a sort they afterwards waxed old, wee shall therein finde foure degrees, or maine progressions.

The first reuolution was under kings, for almost two hundred and fiftie yeeres; in which space they wrestled and stroue about their Mother-citie with their neighbours. This may bee the time of their infancie. The following period, from the Consulship of Brutus, and Collatinus, to the Consulship of Appius Claudius, and \* Quintus Fulvius, comprehends those two hundred and fiftie yeeres, in which they subdued Italie.

\* *Marcus.*

This

*This was a time most famous for manhood, and deeds of Cheualrie. It may well bee therefore tearmed their youthfull age. From hence, to Augustus Cæsar, are those other two hundred and fiftie yeeres, in which hee settled peace thorow all the world. And this compasse of time is the very Mans estate, and as it were the strength and ripenesse of the Roman Empire. From Augustus Cæsar, to our dayes, there haue not passed many fewer then two hundred yeeres; in which, through the vnworthinesse of Emperours, the force of the Roman people waxt old, as it were, and wasted*



*it selfe : seeing, that under the government of Traian, their sinewes requicken, and beyond all expectation, the old age of the empire, as if the youth thereof were restored, growes greene againe, and flourisheth.*

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THE

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THE  
HISTORIE  
OF THE RO-  
MANS.

*The first Booke.*

CHAP. I.

*Of ROMVLVS, first King  
of Romans.*

**H**E first founder  
of the citie, and  
empire of Rome,  
was ROMVLVS,  
the sonne of Mars, and

B 4

Rhea



*Vesta Sa-  
cerdos.*

*Rhea Syluia.* This the Vestall Priestesse, great with child, confest of her selfe, nor did fame long doubt thereof, when *Romulus*, by commaundement of *Amulius*, throwne into the river, together with his brother *Remus*, could not bee drowned. For the *Genius* of *Tiber* both checkt down his waters, and a shee-wolfe following the crye of the babes, left her yong ones, and with her teats discharged towards them the office of a mother. And in this plight, found vnder a tree, *Faustulus*, the kings shepheard conueyed them to his farmhouse, and bred them vp.

*Alba,*

*Alba*, built by *Iulius*, was then the chiefe citie of *Latium*, which his father *Aeneas* had reared. *Amulius* was the foureteenth king from these, and expelled his brother *Numitor*, of whose daughter *Romulus* was borne. Hee therefore in the first heats of his youth, chased his vnkle *Amulius* out of the royall seat, and restored his grand-father; himselfe delighting in the riuer, and mountaines, among which hee had beene educated, was busied in plotting the walls of a new towne. These brothers were twinnes; and it was therefore agreed betweene  
B 5                      them,



them, to make the gods iudges, which of them should first enter vpon the gouernement and rule. *Remus* tooke his stand vpon mount *Auentine*, and *Romulus* vpon mount *Palatine*. It was the fortune of *Remus* to see birds first, and they were fixe *Vulcures*; *Romulus* saw last, but had twelue. So hauing the vpper hand in this triall by bird-flight, he builds his citie, full of hope, that it would proue a martiall one; according as those birds, accustomed to bloud and rauine, did portend. A \* trench and rampire seemed sufficient to defend the new citie; whose narrowness

*Vallum.*

rownesse while *Remus* derided, and leapt-ouer, in reproofe thereof, hee was slaine; whether by his brothers commandement, or no, is doubtfull. Certaine it is, that hee was the first sacrifice, and consecrated the new cities fortification with his bloud. There wanted inhabitants. Neere hand grew a groue, which hee makes a place of sanctuary; and thither a wondrous companie of men did forthwith flocke, some of them *Latins*, some shepherds of *Hetruria*, and other of them, some of those beyond-sea *Phrygians*, who were vnder *Aneas*, and of those *Arcadians*, who

who hauing *Euander* for their Generall, had come flowing in. Thus of, as it were diuers elements hee gathered together one Body, and himselfe composed of them the *Roman* people. This was a worke of Time, the increase of inhabitants was a worke of Men. Therefore they sought Wiues from among the neighbours; whom, when they could not obtaine by suit, they tooke by force. For they pretending to make shewes and games on horse-backe, the maids assembled from parts about, to behold them, were seised as lawfull pray. This ministred an

an occasion of present war. The *Veientes* were beaten, and put to flight. The *Cæninensians* had their towne taken, and rased; and king *Romulus*, with his owne hands offered vp to *Iupiter Feretrius*, the magnificent spoyles, which he had gayned from his aduersarie \* King. The gates of *Rome* were betraid to the *Sabines* by a silly \* Virgin, who had bargayned to receiue for reward that which they carryed on their left hands, doubtfull, whether shee meant their shields, or bracelets. They both to keepe their promise, and not to suffer her to escape, ouerwhelmed her

\* *Acron.*\* *Tarpeia.*



her to death with their shields. The enemies thus getting to the walls, there rose a terrible conflict in the very entrance, so farreforth, that *Romulus* was glad to beseech *Ioue*, to stay his people from their shamefull flying. In this place there is a temple, and the statue of *Iv P I T E R the Stayer*. At last, they which had beene ravished, came running in tearing their hayre, betweene the two armies, as they were furiously encountring. So was peace made with *Tatius*, and a league ratified. There ensued a matter wonderfull to bee spoken. The *Sabine* enemies leaving

uing their ancient seate, removed with their whole families into the new citie, and share their horded riches among their sonnes in-law for portions. Their ioynt forces quickly encreasing, the most wise *Romulus* ordayned this forme of common-weale. That the young-men, deuided into tribes, should serue on horse-backe, and watch in armour, to bee readie for all sudden occasions of warre : the Counsell of estate should belong to the old, and ancient, who for their authoritie should be called *Fathers*, and for their antiquitie, *Senators*, or *Aldermen*. These things thus


A.V.C.  
XXXVIII.

thus established, he was taken out of sight in a moment, as hee made an oration before the Citie, at the poole of *Capra*. Some thinke he was torne in pieces by the Senate, for his harsh, and rough disposition: but a tempest rising with an eclipse of the Sun, made it seeme like the consecration of a God-head. Which opinion, *Iulius Proculus*, caused to goe presently currant, by affirming, that *Romulus* had appeared to him in a more maiesticall shape, then ever hee was seene before: that hee commanded, they should adore him as a power diuine: That the Gods had decreed

decreed, his name in heaven should bee *Quirinus*: and that *Rome* should so obtaine the empire of the world.

## CHAP. II.

Of NUMA POMPILIUS.

 O *Romulus* succeeded *Numa Pompilius*, whom living at the *Sabines Cures*, the *Romans*, of their owne accord, intreated to bee their king, for the fame of his religion. He taught them sacred rites, and ceremonies, and all the worship of the immortall gods. Hee instituted their Colleges of Priests



priests of all sorts, *Pontifices*, *Augures*, *Salians*, and the rest : distinguisht the yeere into twelue months, and markt out which dayes were luckie, and which were dismall in them. Hee gaue them their *Ancilia* shields, and *Palladium*, as certaine secret pledges of empire. Hee gaue them their temple of *Ianus*, to bee the sure signe of peace, or warre : most specially the hearth of *Vesta*, for virgins to adore, that is imitation of the starres of heauen, the flame preserued there alieue, might euer keepe awake for safegard of the state. All these things he ordayned, by, as it were, the

the oracle of the goddesse *Egeria*, that the barbarous might so accept them the rather. To couclude, hee brought the fierce people to that passe, that the kingdome which they had atchieued by violence, and wrong, they gouerned by religion and iustice.

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CHAP. III.  
*Of TULLVS HOS-*  
*TILIVS.*

**N**EXT after *Numa*,  
reignes *Tullus Hos-*  
*tilius*, to whom  
the kingdome was freely  
giuen in honour of his ver-  
tue. This prince founded  
all

all their martiall discipline, and arte of warre. Their young-men thereby, wonderfully practised in feates of Armes, they durst pro- uoke the *Albanes*, an honourable people, and which had long time borne chiefe sway. But their forces being equall, and their conflicts many, when both sides were diminished, the warre was drawne, by consent, to a short worke, and the fortunes of both the nations were entrusted to a combate, betweene the *Horatij* and *Curatij*, being three to three of a side, and brethren. The fight was braue and doubtfull, and admirable in the euent. For there

three of the one side being wounded, and two of the other slaine, that *Horatius*, who remayned alieue, helping out his valour with his wit, faynes himselfe to flie, so to single forth theemie, and then turning vpon each as they were able to follow, ouer-came them all. So (which was otherwise a rare glorie) the victorie was gotten with one mans hand, which hee forthwith stained by parricide. Hee saw his sister weepe at the sight of the conquered spoiles he wore, being her betrothed husbands, though an enemies. Which vnseasonable tender-heartednesse he reuenged



ged. with sheathing his sword in her. For this hainous fact, hee was arraigned. But the merit of his man-hood preserved the offender from danger, and the crime was hidden within his valours glorie. Nor did the *Albanes* long keep their faith. For, being sent as aydes, and fellowes in armes against the *Fidmates*, according to the articles of their league, they turned neuterall in battell for their owne advantage. But the politike king, *Hostilius*, so soone as hee saw his associates incline to the enemies partie, hee gathers fresh spirit, as if hee had willed them so to doe; which

which did put hope into our men, and strooke feare into the foes. So the treason came to nothing. The battell therfore being won, hee causeth *Metius Fufetius*, the breaker of the league, to be tyed between two Chariots; and pluckt in pieces with swift horses: and though *Alba* was the mother of *Rome*, yet withall, because it was a riual, hee threw it to the ground, after hee had first transported the whole riches, and all the people thereof to *Rome*: that a citie, a kinne by the whole bloud, might not altogether seeme to haue perished, but to haue, as it were turned

turned againe into her proper Body.

### CHAP. IIII.

#### Of ANCVS MARTIVS.

A.V.C.  
CXIII.


\* *Nepos.*

**H** He next King was *Ancus Martius*, Grand-Childe of *Pompilius* by his daughter, and of such a wit. Hee therefore girt the citie with a wall, and ioyned both the sides thereof together with a bridge ouer *Tibris*, which ran betweene; and planted a Colonie at *Ostia*, where that riuer falls into the sea. His minde giuing him euen then, that the wealth of the whole world  
and

and passengers to and fro,  
out of all parts, should bee  
receiued there, as in the  
hauen towne and maritim  
Inne of *Rome*.

## CHAP. V.

Of T A R Q V I N I V S  
P R I S C V S, or the  
*ancient.*

 *Arquinius*, after-  
ward called *Pris-*  
*cus*, though des-  
cended from forainers be-  
yond sea; yet of his owne  
free courage demaunding  
the Kingdome, had it as  
freely graunted, for his in-  
dustrie, and noble carri-  
age. For sprung out of *Co-*  
*ynth*, hee had mingled  
C *Greeke*

A. V. C.  
CXXXIIX



*Greeke* wit with *Italian* fashions. This Prince enlarged the maiestie of the Senate, and augmented the Tribes with new Centuries: notwithstanding, that *Attius Navius*, excellently seene in Augurie, had forbidden the number to be increased: of whom, the king, to trie his skill, demanded, Whether that might bee done which hee at that instant had in his minde? *Navius* hauing first put in practice the rules of his bird flying mysterie, answered, That it might. Then it was my thought (quoth hee) whether I could cut that whetstone with a rasour. And thou

thou mayest (said the Augur) and he did it: Hence the Augur-ship became sacred among the *Romans*. Nor was *Tarquinius* better at peace, then at war. For hee conquered the twelue *Tuscan* Nations, with often fighting: and from thence came *our* Maces, *our* Trabæ, *our* Chairs of State, *our* Rings, Trappers, Robes, purple-guarded Coats, Chariots of triumph guilt ouer, drawne with foure horses, embroydered Gownes, Cassockes chamblted with figures of palmes: and briefly, all the ornaments & ensignes by which soueraigne Maiestie is made eminent.

## CHAP. VI.

## Of SERVIVS TULLIVS.

A.V.C.  
CCXXII.

**T**hen *Servius Tullius* vsurpeth the royall power : nor was his basenesse any barre vnto him therein, though his mother was a bond-woman. For *Tanaquil*, the wife of *Tarquinius*, had bred him vp in honorable fashion for his excellent dispositions sake: and a flame being seen to blaze about his head, did assure he should prooue famous. Therefore, in the *Interregnum*, after *Tarquinius* his death, hee being set vp by


by the Queene dowagers  
meanes, to supply the  
Kings place, as it were but  
for a time, so managed that  
authorthy by his wit, which  
hee had atchieued by pra-  
ctice, that hee seemed to  
haue good right vnto it. By  
him the people of *Rome*  
had their estates valued,  
and bookes of value, and  
musters made, themselves  
marshalled into formes, or  
classes, and distributed into  
courts & companies. And  
by this kings incoparable  
diligence, the Common-  
weale was so ordered, that  
note was taken of all their  
lands, goods, honors, ages,  
arts and offices, and put in-  
to publike register; as if the

*relatus in  
censum.*



state of a most mightie Citie were to be kept vp and held together with the same diligence that a petty familie.

CHAP. VII  
Of TARQUINIUS  
SUPERBUS

 He last of all the kings, was *Tarquinius*, surnamed the *Proud*, of his conditions. He rather made choice to inuade, then to expect his grandfathers realme, which was withholden by *Seruius* : whose murther hauing procured, hee gouerned the commonweale  
as

as badly, as he had obtained it wickedly. Nor was his wife *Tullia* of any better nature then himselfe. For hurrying to salute her husband King, shee ranne her amazed Coach-horse ouer the bloudie bodie of her father. But *Tarquinius* raging with slaughter against the Senate, and against all men with proud behauour (which worthe men brooke worse then crueltie) after he had tired himselfe at home with shedding bloud, hee marcheth at length against the enimie. So *Ardea*, *Ocriculum*, *Gabij*, *Suessa*, *Pometia*, towns of strength in *Latian* land, were taken.

Then turned hee cruell  
towards his owne. For  
hee sticke not to scourge  
his sonne, to the intent,  
that *thereupon* counterfei-  
ting himselfe a fugitive, he  
might gayne credit with  
the enimie : and *Gabij*,  
according to this plot, be-  
ing surprized, when the  
sonne sent messengers to  
his father to vnderstand  
his farther royall pleasure,  
he only struck off the tops  
of those poppie-heads,  
with his wand, which o-  
uer-topr their fellowes;  
meaning thereby, that hee  
would haue the chiefe men  
put to death. And this  
was all the answere which  
his pride vouchsafed. Ne-  
uerthelesse,

uerthelesse, he built a temple out of the spoyles of conquered Cities. Which when it came to bee dedicated, according to the rites, all other the Gods (a wonder to bee spoken) leauing the place, *Iuuentas* & *Terminus* onely, would not stir. This contumacie of the powers diuine pleased the soothsayers wel: for it promised that the *Roman* affaires should be flourishing, and eternall. But this was maruelous, that in digging to build, there appeared the head of a man for a foundation: which all men did confidently interpret, as a most faire and happie signe, prognostica-  
C < ting,



ting, that their should bee  
the head seat of the whole  
worlds empire. The peo-  
ple of *Rome* suffered the  
pride of their King, while  
their women were for-  
borne : but that insolent  
abuse they could not en-  
dure in his sonnes : Of  
whom, when one of them  
had rauished that most  
beautious Ladie *Lucretia*.  
and shee clearing her selfe  
from the infamie, by kil-  
ling her selfe, then they vt-  
terly abrogated *their*  
*name*, and all the authori-  
tie of Kings.

C H A P.

## C H A P. VIII.

*The summe of the whole  
premisses.*

**T**His is the first age of the people of *Rome*, and as it were their infancy, vnder seuen kings: men, by as it were a special prouision of the fates, as differing in disposition, as the reason and profit of the Common-weale required. For who could bee more hote or fierie, then *Romulus*? But there was need of hauing such an one, to set vp the kingdome perforce. Who was more religious then *Numa*? But their affayres could

could not want such a person, that the fierce people might bee made temperable, through the feare of the Gods. How necessarie was that Master of their martiall discipline, *Tullus*, to a warlike Nation? for whetting and perfecting their courages with reason. How needefull was *Ancus*, the builder? that the Citie might spread it selfe, by sending out a Colonie; that the parts thereof might bee vnited by a bridge, and it selfe bee defended with a Wall. Againe, how great dignitie, and grace, did the ornaments and Ensignes, which

which *Tarquinius Priscus* brought in, giue to the worlds chiefe people, by their very fashion? What other effect had the musters, and suruey which *Seruius* tooke, then that the common-weale might know, and vnderstand it selfe? Lastly, the intolerable lordlynesse of *Superbus* did some good, nay, a very great deale of good. For thereby it came to passe, that the people stung with abuses, were inflamed with the desire of freedome.

CHAP.



## CHAP. III.

*Of the change in State from  
Kings, to a Common-  
wealth.*

A. V. C.  
CCXLIV.

**T**He people there-  
fore of *Rome*, ha-  
uing *Brutus*, and  
*Collatinus* (to whom the  
noble matron recommen-  
ded at her death, her iniu-  
ries reuenge) for captaines  
& authors, & by as it were  
a diuine instinct, being  
thoroughly all of them re-  
solved to restore them-  
selues to libertie, and se-  
cure the honour of their  
women, sodainly fel away  
from the king, spoile his  
goods,

goods, consecrate his ground to *Mars*, and trans-  
ferre the soueraigne power  
to the same men, who had  
beene founders of their  
freedome, but yet change-  
ing both the iudge, & title.  
For it was agreed, that  
whereas the authority had  
before beene single, and  
perpetuall; it should bee  
now but from yeere to  
yeere, and bipartite, least  
either by singularitie, or  
continuance it should bee  
corrupted: and for Kings  
they styled them Consuls,  
that they might remem-  
ber *the dutie of their place*  
*was* to consult, and pro-  
uide for their Countrey.  
Such ioy was conceived  
for

for this new freedom, that they could hardly belecue the change, and one of the Consuls, because he was of kingly name, and race, they deprived him of his office, and banished him the Citie. Into whose roome *Valerius Poplicola* being substituted, hee bent his whole studies to augment the free maiestie of the people. For hee bowed downe *to them* the *Fasces* in their assemblie, and made it lawfull to appeale from the Consuls to the people. And that the shew of a seeming Castle might not offend, he pluckt down his house which stood high, & built it on a flat, or leuell.

level. But *Brutus* to come with all his sailes into popularitie, did both cast his house to the ground, and slue his sonnes. For hauing discovered, that they practised to bring in kings again, he drew them forth into the *Forum*, and in the midst of the assemblie, scourged them *first* with rods, and *then* cut off their heads with the Axe: so that he plainly seemed, as a common father, to haue adopted the people of *Rome* into the place of his children. From henceforth free, the first armes which the people tooke, were against aliens for maintenance of their libertie;



tie; secondly for their bounds; thirdly for their associates, as also, for glorie, and dominion; their neighbours by all meanes daily vexing them. For whereas they had in the beginning no land of their owne lying to their Citie, they forthwith enlarged their Territories with that which they wonne from the enemye, and being situated in the middest, betweene *Latium* and *Tuscanie*, as it were in a two-way-leet, they neuer gaue ouer to issue out of their gates against the aduersarie, till running like a kinde of plague through euery nation, and alwayes laying

laying hold of such as were next, they brought all *Ita-*  
*lie* at last to be vnder their  
subiection.

## CHAP. X

*The Warre with the Tus-*  
*cans, and King POR-*  
S E N A.

**K**ings being driuen  
out of the city, the  
first armes which  
the people tooke were for  
supportation of their free-  
dome. For *Porsena*, king of  
*Tuscans*, was at hand with  
huge forces, and brought  
backe the *Tarquins*, vnder  
his protection. Neuerthe-  
lesse, though he prest them

to

A. V. C.  
CCXLVI.

to accept the King againe,  
with fighting, and with fa-  
mine, and had gotten  
mount *Ianiculum*, which  
stood in the very iawes of  
the citie, yet they both re-  
sisted, and forced him also  
to retire : and finally they  
strooke him into so great  
admiration, that after hee  
was now grown too hard,  
he voluntarily entred into  
a league of friendship with  
that people, which he had  
almost overcome. Then  
were seene those braue  
*Romane* aduentures, and  
wonders, *Horatius*, *Muti-*  
*us*, *Clelia*, who if they were  
not in chronicles would at  
this day bee taken for fa-  
bles. For *Horatius Cocles*,  
after

after that hee alone could not keepe off the enemies, who assaulted him on all sides, and that the bridge was broken downe behinde him, hee crost ouer *Tibris*, swimming, and yet held his weapons fast. *Mutius Scauola* came by a stratagem to the King, and attempted to stabbe him in his campe; but when hee saw the stroake lost, by mistaking another for him, hee thrust his hand into the prepared fire, and doubled the kings terrour by his cunning. For thus hee said: *That thou mayst know from what manner of man thou hast escaped, three hundred of vs haue all sworne*



*sworne the same thing.*  
Meane while (an horrible  
thing to be spoken) *Hora-*  
*tius* stood vndaunted, and  
the other shook with feare  
as if it had beene the kings  
hand which burned. Thus  
much for men. But, that  
neither of the sexes should  
want their praise, beehold  
the courage of a noble da-  
mosel *Clalia*, one of the  
hostages deliuered to the  
king, breaks from her kee-  
pers, and swam safe home  
on horsbacke through her  
natiue cuntryes river.  
*Porfena* terrified with so  
many, and so notable faire  
warnings, bade them fare-  
well, and bee free. The  
*Tarquins* fought so long,  
as

as till *Brutus*, with his owne hand, flue *Aruns*, the guiltie sonne of King *Tarquinius*, and till himselfe also being wounded by the same *Aruns*, fell downe dead withall vpon the bodie, as if he plainely meant to pursue the adulterer euen to hell.

## CHAP. XI.

*The Warre with the  
Latins.*

**T**He *Latins* in like sort vpon emulation, and enuy, took in hand the quarell of *Tarquinius*, that the people which were Lords abroad,

broad, might be made vassals at home. All *Latins* therefore hauing *Manilius of Tusculum* for leader, was vp in armes, vpon pretense to reuenge the kings wrong. They encountered at lake *Regillus* in doubtfull fight for a long time, till the *Dictator* himselfe, *Posthuminus*, tost the standard among the enemies (a new, and famous deuice) that it might be recovered with running in; and \* *Titus Aebutius Elua*, Master of the horsemen, commanded them to flippe their bridles ouer their horse heads (and this also was a new deuice) that they might charge the  
more

\* *Florus*  
hath *Cossus*, not  
*Aebutius*.

more desperately. To conclude, such was the furious brauerie of the battle, that the Gods are saide to haue giuen ~~it~~ the looking on; and that *Castor*, and *Pollux*, two of them, did, mounted vpon white coursers, no man doubteth. Therefore, the Generall of the *Romans* adored, and vpon condition of victorie, vowed, them a temple, and duely performed it, as pay to his fellow-souldiers. Thus farre for libertie. Their next warre with the *Latins* was concerning limits, and bounders, which brake out presently, and continued without truce. *Sora* ( who would bee-  
D leue



leeue it ? ) and *Algidum*,  
petie cities, were then a ter-  
rour to *Rome*. *Satricum*, &  
*Corniculum*, townes of no  
more fame, where Prouin-  
ces. Ouer *Veij*, and *Bouilli*,  
a shame to say it, yet wee  
triumphed. *Tibur* which is  
now but a suburbe, and  
*Praneste* but our summer-  
recreation, were then de-  
maunded of the Gods, as  
mightie matters, with  
vowes for victorie made  
solemnly first in the Capi-  
tol. *Fasula* were then what  
*Taphra* were of late; and  
the forest of *Aricinum* the  
same, which in these dayes  
the huge *Hercinian* woods;  
*Fregella* what *Cessoria-*  
*cum*; and *Tibris* what *Eu-*  
*phrates*.

*phrates*. Nay it was then held an act of so great glorie to haue ouercome but *Corioli*, that *Caius Marcius* (sie vpon it) was thereof called *Coriolanus*, as if hee had conquered *Numantia* in *Spaine*, or the worlds third portion, *Africa*. There are at this day to bee seene the tropheas of the sea-fight at *Antium*, which *Caius Meuius*, hauing vanquishd the enemies nauie, hung vp in the stage of the *Forum*; if that at least-wise may bee termed a nauie; for they were but sixe beak-heads: But in those young dayes, that number made a battle at sea. The *Æqui*, and *Volscians* were

neuerthelesse of all the *Latine* nations, the most obstinately bent, and, as I may call them, quotidian enemies. But *Lucius Quintus* chiefly brought them vnder; that noble Dictator, who taken from holding the plough, did by his excellent vertue deliver the Consul, *Lucius Minurius* as he was besieged, and almost distressed in his campe. It was then about the mid'st of seed-time, when the officer of armes sent from the Senate found  
 \* the honourable man at his plough-worke. From thence setting forward to the armie, hee, to shew hee had not left off any point  
 of

\* *Patricium vitum.*

of countrey-fashions, compelled the conquer'd enemies to passe *reproachfully* vnder the yoake, like cattle. And so the seruice ending, hee returned home to his oxen, a triumphall husbandman. O the goodnesse of the Gods how great was the speed ! The warre was all begun, and ended, within the space of two and twentie dayes; that the Dictator might seeme to haue hastened home to his *rurall* taske left behinde vnfinished.

CHAP.

D 3



## CHAP. XII.

*The warre with the Falisci,  
and Fidenates.*



Vr daily, & yeerly enemies were the *Veientines*, people of *Tuscanie*, so farre foorth, that the noble house of the *Fabij* promised to the state an extraordinarie band of voluntaries, and vndertooke *their part* of the warre, vpon their priuate charge, *but* with too too great calamitie to themselves. For at the riuer of *Cremera*, three hundred and sixe of them, a little armie of lords, were slaine; and that gate of

*Rome*

A. V. C.  
CCLXXIV.

Rome through which they issued to that encounter was thereupon entituled *Dismall*. But that deadly blow was reuenged with notable victories, as their strongest townes were taken from them by sundrie Roman Generalls, with differing euent. The *Falisci* yeelded themselves of their owne accord. They of *Fidena* were burnt with their owne fire-brands. The citie of the *Veientes* was ranfackt, and razed for euer. The *Falisci* yeelded vpon admiration of their aduersaries noblenesse, and not without cause ; for the Roman Generall sent backe

the trecherous Pedant fast bound, before those children *which* hee brought, *with a purpose* by their surrender to betray the citie. For *Furius Camillus*, a wise, and religious gentleman, well vnderstood, that victorie to bee a true one, which was atchieued without wrong to common honestie, and with honour saued. The *Fidenates*, to scarre vs, came marching forward, like an host of infernall furies, with blazing fire brands in their hands, & flaring head-tires speckled like skinnes of serpents: but that ghastly spectacle was nothing but an *omen* of their owne destruction.

How

How great a State the *Veientes* were, those ten yeeres siege, which they endured, maketh euident: this was the first time of our wintring in tents, of leuying money vpon the Commons, to pay a winter-campe: and the souldiers, of their owne free wils, tooke a solemne oath neuer to rise from before the citie, till they had taken it. The spoyles of king *Lartes Tolumnius* were brought to *Iupiter Feretrius*. To conclude, the last act of that cities tragidie was not performed by scaling ladders, or assaults, but by mines, and stratagems vnder ground.




The hugenessse of the bootie was such, that the tithes thereof were sent *ouer-sea* to *Pythian Apollo*, and the whole people of *Rome* were called foorth to share in the pillage. Such were the *Veientines* then. Now, who is hee that once remembreth them to haue had a being ? which are their remaines ? or which the least token of them ? The credit of *Histories* is put hard to it, in making vs beleeeue that euer *Vey* were.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XIII.

*The Gallick warre.*

fter this, either by the enuie of the Gods, or by destiny, the most round quicke streame of spreading dominion, was for a while kept vnder by the ouerflowings of the *Galli Senones*. Which season, it is hard to say, whether it were more dismall to the *Roman* people through terrible calamities, or glorious for the proofes they gaue of their manhood. Certaine it is, that the violence of their extremes was such, as I may well think they were  
sent

sent from heauen of purpose; the immortall Gods desirous to trie, whether the vertue of the *Romanes* might deserue the empire of the world. These *Galli Senones*, a nation naturally fierce, of a wilde behaviour, their bodies huge aswell as their warre-like weapons, were in all respects so dreadfull, as they seemed no other then borne to destroy mankinde and beate downe cities. In former ages, when the *Ocean* had surrounded all, they coming in an huge plumpe from the vtmost coasts of the earth, when they first had wasted what was  
in

in their way, and *then* seated themselves betweene the *Alpes*, and *Poe*, nor yet contented there, they wandered also ouer *Italie*, They lay now at sledge before *Clusium*. The *Romans* became intercessours, as for their fellowes, and confederats. Ambassadors were sent, as the manner is: But what regard hath right, or wrong, among the barbarous? They carrie themselves roughly; and transferre the quarrell from thence. Rising therefore from before *Clusium*, and comming to *Rome*, the Consull *Fabius* giues them battell with an armie, at the Riuer *Alia*. The discomfieur



comfiture at *Cremera* was not more piteous. The *Romans* therefore marke this day among their black ones. Our forces defeated, they forthwith approach the walls of *Rome*. There was no garrison. Then, or else neuer, did the *Roman* brauerie of minde appeare. For, so soone as might bee, such of the *Senatours*, as had borne highest offices, assemble in the *Forum*, and vnder the curses of the chiefe Priest, banne, and deuoue themselves, for their Countries safetie, to the gods infernall: and, those dire ceremonies ended, they were each of them immediately put

put backe againe to their houses, *before which*, they seated themselves vpon their Court-chaires, apparelled in their robes of state, and most honourable habiliments, that when the enemy came vpon them, they might dye in the maiestie of their places. The Priests, and Flamines, did partly packe vp, in dry-fats, whatsoeuer was most religiously esteemed of, in their temples, couering them vnder ground, and partly trussed into carts, transporting it away with themselves. The Virgins also of *Vesta's* colledge did bare-foot accompany their flying gods. At which time,

time, *Albinus*, one of the common people, is said to haue taken his wife & children out of their waggon, and placed those virgins there. So that euen in those dayes the religion of the State was more deare vnto vs, then priuate affection. Such as were able to beare armes, whose number was scarce sixe thousand, followed *Manlius*, for captaine, vp into the *Capitoll*, praying high loue, as if he were euen present then among them, that as they were flockt together for defence of his temple, so he againe would protect their valour vnder his title. Meane while the

*Galls*

Galls come, at first as men amazed, finding the gate wide open, suspicious of some plot: but when they found all hush, they enter disorderly, with no lesse a crie, then furie. They goe to the houses, whose dores stood euery-where open; and when they beheld the purple-cloathed Senatours sitting in their chayres of state, they worshipt them at first as gods, or locall Ghosts: but so soone as it appeared they were mortall men, and that otherwise they disdayned to answer, they straightwayes did as absurdly sacrifice, as adore them; burne buildings, and with fire-brands, yron



iron tooles, and force of hands, lay the whole citie as low as the soile it stode vpon. Seuen months (who would belecue it?) the barbarous houered about one hill, hauing not onely by day, but by night, assayed all meanes to force it : whom ; when at last they were mounted vp in the darke, *Manlius* wakened with the creaking of a goose, threw head-long backe from the toppe of the cragge : and to put the enimie out of all hope of *staruing them*, hurled loaues of bread from the castle, to make a show of confidence, though their famine was extreme. And  
vpon

vpon a certaine set day hee  
sent forth *Fabius*, through  
the middest of the enemies  
guards, to performe a so-  
lemne sacrifice vpon mount  
*Quirinal*: who, by the  
*meere* awe of religion, re-  
turned vntoucht through  
the thickest of the leaguers  
weapons, and brought assu-  
rance backe, that they had  
the gods their freinds. At  
last, when the barbarous  
were tyred now with their  
owne siege, contented to  
sell their departure at a  
thousand pound weight of  
gold, and then also putting  
in a sword ouer and aboue  
their bargaine, into the  
false ballances *they weighed*  
by, insolently iustifying it  
by

by this cutting quippe, *Woe*  
*to them who are overcome,*  
*L. Camillus* suddenly as-  
sayles them at their backs,  
and made such slaughter  
*among them*, that all the  
characters of destruction,  
which fire had printed in  
the citie, were blotted out  
with the inundations of  
the blood of the *Galls*.  
We may well giue thanks  
to the immortall gods in  
the behalfe it selfe of so  
great a calamitie. That fire  
and flame which destroyed  
*Rome*, buried the pouertie  
of *Romulus*. For what o-  
ther thing else did that  
burning, but prouide, that  
the citie which the Fates  
ordained to be the mansion  
feare

seat of men, and gods, might not seeme to haue beene consumed, or ouer-whelmed, but hallowed, and expiated rather? Therefore, after *Rome* was thus defended by *Marlius*, and deliuered by *Camillus*, it rose vp against bordering nations more eagerly and vehemently then before. And to begin at those very *Galls* themselues, shee, not satisfied with hauing driuen them out, beyond her walls, but drawing after her the ruines of countries, wider ouer *Italy*, did so hunt and pursue them vnder *Camillus*, as that at this day there remains no footstep of such a people as the

*Senno-*



*Senones*. Shee made one slaughter of them at the river *Anien*, where *Manlius*, in a single combat, tooke from the aduersarie champion a *Torques*, or chayne of gold. Thence were the *Manlij* by-named *Torquati*. Another time shee had the execution of them in the *Pontin* fields, where *Marcus Valerius*, in a like duell, seconded by a sacred bird, rest his pursuing enemy of his armes; & of that bird *Coruus*, a crow, the *Valerij* were intituled *Coruini*. Nor as yet giuing ouer, *Dolabella*, after some yceres, did vtterly extinguish the remaines of those generations, at the lake of *Fadi-*  
*mon*.

mon, in *Tuscanie*, that none of them might be aliue, to glorie, they had burned *Rome*.

## CHAP. XIIII.

*Warre with the Latins.*

**M***Anlius Torquatus,*  
and *Decius Mus,*  
Consulls, the *Romans* turned their weapons  
points from the *Galls*, vpon  
the *Latins*, men alwayes  
troublesome, through e-  
mulation of being like in  
power, and in bearing of-  
fice; but then specially, out  
of contempt, because the  
citie had beene fired; and  
therefore they demaunded  
to

A. V. C.  
CCCCX.  
III.

to bee absolutely free of  
*Rome*, and to haue equal  
authoritie in state, and  
comming to Magistracie,  
as the *Romans*, so that now  
they durst doe more then  
encounter. At which time  
notwithstanding who will  
wonder if the *Latins* gaue  
way? When one of the  
Consuls put his owne son  
to death, for hauing fought  
against the discipline of  
warre without leaue,  
though hee got the vpper  
hand, as thinking *Obedi-*  
*ence a more important mat-*  
*ter then victorie*: and the  
other Consull, as if counsel-  
led thereunto from hea-  
uen, covering his head, de-  
uoued, and gaue himselfe  
to

to the infernall gods, before the first rankes of the armie, and shooting himselfe forward into the thickest troupes of the enemies battell, opened a new path to victorie, by the track of his bloud.

## CHAP. XV.

*Warre with the Sabins.*

After war with the  
*Latins*, the people  
of *Rome* set vpon  
the *Sabins*; who growne  
vnmindfull of that old al-  
liance of theirs vnder *Tatius*  
*Tatius*, had ioyned them-  
selves to the *Latins*, as in-  
fected with a kind of mar-  
E tiall

A. V. C.  
CDLXIV



tiall neighbourhood. But *Curius Dentatus*, Consull, they wasted with fire and sword all the space of ground, from the riuer *Nar* and the springs of *Velinus*, vp as farre as to the *Adrian* Sea. By which conquest there was so much land, and so much people subdued, that whether of them were most, not hee who had ouercome them, could imagine.

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CHAP. XVI.

*Warre with the Samnits.*



Then, moued vpon the petition of the countrey of *Campania*, they inuaded the  
*Sem.*

*Samnits*, not on behalfe of themselves, but, which was more honourable, on behalfe of their associates. Both the nations had stricken a league with the *Romans*; but they of *Campania*, by surrender of their whole estate, had made it more sincerely, and before the other. The *Romans* therefore vnder-went the warre with the *Samnits*, as in their proper right. *Campania* is the most faire and goodly countrey, not only of *Italie*, but of all the world. Nothing is more delicate then the aire: flowers spring there twice euerie yeere. No soyle can be richer; and therefore it is

A. V. C.  
CDXII.

named the contention, or  
wager of *Bacchus*, and *Ce-  
res*. Nothing can be more  
harborous, then the Sea,  
*which lyes before it*. Here  
are those famous Hauen-  
townes, *Caieta*, *Misenus*,  
and *Baie*, warmed with her  
proper fountaines: here are  
the lakes, *Lucrinus*, & *Auer-  
nus*, bowers of delight, for  
the sea to recreate in. Here  
the vines apparell the  
mountaines, *Gaurus*, *Faler-  
nus*, *Massicus*, and, the fay-  
rest of all the rest, *Vesuvius*,  
*Aetna's* riual for casting  
out flames. Cities vpon  
the sea coast, *Formia*, *Cu-  
ma*, *Puteoli*, *Naples*, *Her-  
culaneum*, *Pompeij*, and *Ca-  
pua*, Queene of Cities,  
and

and once accounted after *Rome*, and *Carthage*, the third maine Citie of the world. For this Seat, and those Regions, the people of *Rome* inuaded the *Samnits*, a nation, if you respect wealth, glittering in armor of gold, and siluer-plate, and cloathed in diuerse-coloured garments, who should be brauest; if deceitfulnesse of Ambusca-does, they are bold for the most part vpon the aduantage of wilde woods, and mountaines, fitted for the purpose; if madnesse, and rage, they were bent to the subuersion of *Rome*, and that intention of theirs solemnly bound vp with cur-

E 3

fed



sed lawes, and humane sacrifices; if their obstinacie, after six breaches of league and many notable overthrowes, they were still more stomachous. All these things notwithstanding, the *Romans*, in fiftie yeeres space, by the conduct of their *Fabij*, and *Papirij*, the fathers, and the sonnes, did so subdue, and tame them, and so razed downe the very ruines of their Cities, that *Samnium* is at this day sought for in vaine in *Samnium*; nor doth the matter of foure and twenty triumphs easily appeare. But the most notable and famous foyle which euer happened to the *Romans* by

by this nation, was received at the Forkes of *Caudium*, *Veturius*, and *Posthumus*, Consuls. For our army being drawn by stratagem, and shut vp within such a fastnesse, as out of which it could not escape, *Pontius*, captaine generall of the Samnites, amazed at his owne aduantage, asked counsell of *Herennius*, his father, who as an old soldier, wisely bad him, either to let all goe free, or to kill them all. But hee, following neither of the courses, contented himselfe with only disarming, and passing them naked vnder forkes, or gallowfes; and so they neither became friendes as

*in thankfulnessse* for a benefite, and yet after the soule dis-honour, greater enemies then euer. The Consul therefore, by voluntarie yeelding themselves back *to the* Samnits, came gloriously off from the infamie of that league; and the *Roman* souldiers crying for reuenge, to *Papirius* their new Generall, fell to raging (an horrible thing to bee spoken) with their drawne swords, vpon the very way it selfe, before they came to fight? and in the battell (as the *Samnits* themselves gaue it out) the eyes of the *Roman* were on a bright blaze of fire; and neuer  
gaue

gaue ouer killing, till they had payd the enemie, and their captiue captain, their owne forcks home againe.

## CHAP. XVII.

*Warre with the Etruscans, Samnits, and Galls.*



hitherto the people of *Rome* had to deale in battell with one Nation after another apart; but now in heapes with many at once, and yet euen so also were hard enough for them all. The *Tuscans* stirred at that time, with them the *Sam-*  
nits,

A. V. C.  
CDLIIIX.



nits, the most ancient people of *Italy*, and all the rest suddenly concurre to raze out the *Roman* name. The terrour of so many, and so mightie *conspired* nations, was extreame. The ensignes of foure armies of *their enemies* waued in flanke vpon them, from *Etruria*. Meane while, the *Ciminian* forrest, which lay betweene *Rome*, and that armie, *reputed* as impassable till then, as either the woods of *Caledon*, or *Hercinia*, was so much misdoubted, that the Senate forbad the Consull from daring to venture vpon so great a perill. But none of these things hindered the  
Ge-

Generall from sending his brother in scowt, to discover the pasc, Hee, in a shepherds disguise, executes his part by night, and vpon his returne makes full report. Then *Fabius Maximus*, by hazzarding one man, made an end of a most hazzardous warre. For falling in at vnawares vpon the enemye, stragling loosely, and making himselfe master of the highest grounds, and tops of hills, chundred from thence, after his manner, vpon them vnderneath. For such was the face of that warre, as if volleyes of lightning, and thunder had beene discharged frō the clouds of

A. V. C.  
CDLIX.

of heauen vpon the *old*  
*earth-borne* Gyants. How-  
beit the victorie was not  
vnbloudie. For *Decius*,  
the other of the Consuls,  
ouer set in the bosome of  
the valley, tooke vpon his  
owne head, by his fathers  
example, all the wrath of  
the Gods, and made the  
vnder-going of generall  
curses, *for the generall*  
*good*, which was now  
growne appropriated to  
his familie, to be the price,  
*and rate at which to pur-*  
*chase* victorie.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XVIII.

*The Warre of Tarent, and  
with king Pyrrhus.*

**T**He warre of *Tarent* followes, single in name, & title, but affording many victories. For this inuolued as it were in one ruine, the *Campanians*, *Apulians*, *Lucanians*, and, the head, or toppe of the warre, the *Tarentins*, all *Italy*, and together with these the most noble prince in *Greece*, king *Pyrrhus*: so that at one, & the same time, the conquest of *Italie* was finisht, and a luckie signe giuen of fetching home triumphes from

A. V. C.  
CDLXXII



from beyond sea. *Tarentus* it selfe, founded by the *Lacedemonians*, was once the metropolis of *Calabria* and *Apulia*, and of all *Lucania*, as well renowned for greatnesse, fortifications, and a port, as admirable in its situation: for placed at the very entrance into the *Adriaticke* Sea, it fitly sends forth shipping for our coasts, for *Istria*, *Illiricum*, *Epyrus*, *Archaia*, *Africa*, and *Sicilia*. There lookes vpon the harbor, in prospect of the sea, the Cities theater, the originall cause of all her calamities. They were then at their solemne sports when the fleet of *Roman* gallies was  
from

from thence espied to row by the shoare: and imagining them to bee enemies, the *Tarentines* hurrie out, and pell mell enter vpon them, not wel knowing either who, or from what place they were. Presently hereupon, ambassadors from *Rome* brought a complaint; but they violate their persons also, after a lewd fashion, and filthy to be spoken. Thus rose the warre. Dreadfull were the aduersaries preparations, when so many nations stirred at once on behalfe of the *Tarentines*; and fiercer then they all, king *Pyrrhus* who as in defence of that citie, which by reason of her

her *Lacedemonian* founders, was *Greekish*, came attended vpon with the whole strengths of *Epyrus*, *Theſſalie*, *Macedonia*, of elephants (till that time vknowne) of ſea, of land, men, horſe, armour, and the terrour of thoſe wilde beaſts added. The firſt battel was at *Heraclea*, and *Liris*, a riuer of *Campania*, *Leuinus* Conſull: which was ſo deſperately headie, that *Obſidius*, Captaine of the *Farentan* troupe, chargeing King *Pyrrhus* home, diſordred, and compelled him, hauing firſt caſt away his enſignes, or notes of a king, to abandon the fight. There would haue

have been an end, had not the Elephants come forth, a sight of wonder, & made their race into the battell, whose hugenessse, hideous shape, strange smell, and braying noise, amazed the horse, and seeming huger then they were, through being vnacquainted with, put the armie in rowt, flying farre, and neere, and made a monstrous hauock. The second battell at *Asculum* in *Apulia* was more fortunate, *Fabricius*, and *Æmilius*, Consuls. For by this time the feare conceiued of the Elephants was worne away, and *Caius Minutius*, a speare in the fourth legion, cutting  
one



one of their trunks off, had made it appeare, that they were mortall. Therefore, the iauelins were darted thicke at them also: and firebrands hurld into the towres, ouerwhelmed all the aduersaries squadrons with the fall of their burning workes: nor was there any other end of the ouerthrow, but that which night made by parting; King *Pyrrhus* himselfe, last of them who fled, being wounded in the shoulder, was borne away armed, by his guard. The last battell was in *Lucania*, neere the fieldes which they call *Aurnsin*, vnder the same Generals,

as before. And that event which vertue was about to haue given heere, for an vpsshot, or clozing victorie, fortune gaue. For the Elephants being brought againe into the vantgard, one of them a yong one, being grieuously wounded in the head with a weapon, \* turned taile: and as in flying, it rusht thorow, ouer the bodies of friendes, and bemoned it selfe in braying, the dam knew it, and as it were to take reuenge for her foale, started out *of her ranke*; then filled all with feare, & affright round about, no otherwise then as if they had bin her aduersaries: so the

\* *auertit*

the same beasts which carried away the first day cleere, and made the second indifferent, gave away the third past controversy. But the warre with King *Pyrrhus* was not in the fields abroad with forces onely, but with wit also, and at home within the Citie. For the cunning prince, after hee had obtained the first victorie, having well felt what manner of men hee had to deale with in the *Romans*, despaire to preuaile by force, and betooke himselfe to deuices. For he burnt the slain, vsed his prisoners, lovingly, & sent them home free without ransome. And  
in the

the necke of that, dispatch-  
ing ambassadors to *Rome*,  
laboured by all possible  
meanes to be admitted as a  
friend. But the *Roman* ver-  
tue approued it selfe then  
for excellent, in warre, and  
peace, abroad, & at home,  
in all points: neither did e-  
uer any victorie rather  
shew the valor of the peo-  
ple, the high wisdom of  
the *Senate*, and the magna-  
nimitie of leaders, then the  
*Tarentine*. What kind of  
men were trampled to  
death in the first battell by  
the Elephants? All their  
wounds were forward,  
some found dead vpon  
their enemies bodies, in e-  
uery mans hand his sword,  
threat-



threatnings left vpon their browes, and anger living in death it selfe. Which *Pyr-  
rhus* so admired, that hee said, *O how easie were it for mee, to become lord of the world, If I were captaine of the Roman souldiers, or for the Romans, had they mee for their King!* And what speede made they who suruiued the first ouerthrow, in reenforcing their powers? when *Pyr-  
rhus* said; I see as sure as can bee, that I am borne vnder the constellation of *Hercules*, for that so many more heads as I haue slain, spring out of their owne bloud, as it were out of *Lernas* serpent. And what  
a Se-

a Senate was that ? when  
vpon the oration of *Appi-*  
*us the Blinde*, the Kings  
Ambassadours who were  
sent backe out of the Citie,  
with their gifts and pre-  
sents, confest to *Pyrrhus*  
vpon his demand of what  
they thought concerning  
the enemies seat, that the  
Citie seemed a Temple, the  
Senate a Parliament of  
Kings. Againe, what man-  
ner of men were the Ge-  
nerals themselves in camp?  
when *Curius* sent the kings  
physician back, who made  
offer *in secret*, for a certain  
summe to poyson him,  
and *Fabricius*, hauing the  
choice giuen by *Pyrrhus*,  
refused to share a king-  
dome,

dome with him. Or what were they in time of peace? when *Curius* preferred his earthen dishes before the *Samnits* gold; and *Fabri-  
cius*, vsing Censorian severity, condemn'd it for riotous in *Rufinus*, a Consularie nobleman, because hee had silver plate, in all to a tenne pound weight. Who wonders now, if the people of *Rome*, with such qualities, courages, and martiall disciplin, obtained victory; or that by this one *Tarentine* warre they should in foure yeeres space bring into subiection (as they did) the greatest part of all *Italy*, most puissant nations, most rich Commonweals,

weals, & most fertill countreys? Or what doth so much surpasse beliefe, as when you compare the beginnings of the warre with the conclusion? *Pyrhus*, conquerour in the first field, harrassed trembling *Italy*, *Campania*, *Liris*, and *Fregella*, came within ken of *Rome*, then almost taken, as hee beheld it from the castell of *Praneste*, and within twentie miles off, filled the eyes of the quaking citie with smoak, and dust. The same prince, enforced twice after that to quite his campe, twice wounded, and beaten over land, and sea, into his *Greece* againe; peace, and  
F                      quiet,




\* carpenta.

quier, and the spoyles, which were gotten from so many the richest nations, so infinite, as *Rome* was not wide enough to containe her owne victorie. For there neuer entered a more glittering, or more goodly triumph, because before this time, shee had beheld nothing but the cattell of the *Volsci-ans*, the heards of the *Sabins*, the \* chariots of the *Galls*, the manufactures of the *Somnits* armes. But, had you beene now a spectator, the captiues were *Molossians*, *Thessalians*, *Macedonians*, the *Brutian*, *Apulian*, and *Lucaner*, the pompe consisted of Gold, purple,

purple, statua's, tables, and the delicacies of *Tarent*. But *Rome* saw nothing, which contented her more then those beasts with towres on their backes, of which shee had stood in such feare, and they againe sensible of their captiuitie, followed drouping with down-hanging necks after the horse their Masters.

## CHAP. XIX.

*The Picenian Warre*

 *L* *Italie* forthwith enjoyed peace (for after *Tarent* who should dare to do ought?) sauing only as the *Romans* thought

A. V. C.  
GDLXXXV

thought it good, of their own meere motion, to prosecute the enemies friendes. Hereupon they conquer'd the *Picentines*, and their chiefe Citie *Asculum* by Generall *Sempronius*, and the field, in the time of battel suffering an earth-quake, hee appeased the goddesse *Tellus* by promising to build her a Temple.

## CHAP. XX.

*The Salentine Warre.*

A. V. C.  
CDXXC  
VII.

**T**He *Salentines* were added, by *Marcus Atilius*, cōmander in chiefe for that seruice, to the *Picentines*, together with

with the head-towne of that prouince, *Brundisium*, renowned for a port. And in this conflict, *Pales* the shepheards deitie, of her owne accord, demanded a Temple for her selfe, in lieu of victorie.

## CHAP. XXI.

*The Vulcinian Warre.*

**T**Helast of the *Italian* nations who remained constant in their truth to vs, were the *Vulsi- nians*, the richest people of all *Etruria*, and now humble suitours for assistance against their late slaues, who had set vp the libertie gi-  
 F 3 uen


A. V. C.  
 CDXX  
 CVIII.



uen them by their lords, ouer the giuers themſelues, and getting the power of the State among them, did accordingly tyrannize. But *Fabius Gurgēs*, the *Roman* captaine, made the villains ſmart for their villanie.

## CHAP. XXII.

### *Of Seditions.*

 His is the ſecond age of the *Roman* people, and as it were their youth, a time in which they were moſt freſh, and budding out in certaine fierie ſhoots, boild ouer as it were in iollitie of ſpirit. On the other ſide, that

that wildenes which they retained of their shepheardish originall, breathed forth some-what still, *which was vntamed in the.* Thence it came, that the armie making a mutinie in the campe, stoned *Postumius*, their Generall, to death, for refusing to giue them the shares he promised. That vnder *Appius Claudius* they would not ouercome the enemy whē they might. That vnder Generall *Volero*, most with drawing their seruice, they crusht the Consulls *fascēs*. Thence it was, that they punisht the most honourable commanders they had, with banishment, for resi-

F 4      fting

A. V. C.  
CCXXCI

sing their pleasure, as *Coriolanus*, whom they condemnd to the plough. Which iniurie he would as harshly haue chastised with his sword, if his mother *Veturia*, when he was now readie to charge, had not disweapond him with weeping. Yea, as *Camillus* himselfe, because in their conceits hee had not made the shares of the *Vaentine* spoiles indifferent, between the Commonaltie, and the souldier. But he, a much better *man*, did rescue the besieged in *Rome* taken, and reuenged *their quarel* vpon the *Galls* their enemies, to whom but euen now they were humble suitours. In  
such

such sort they contended also with the *Senate* it selfe about settling the rules of right, that abandoning their houses, they threatened emptinesse, and vtter decay to their native country.

## CHAP. XXIII.

*The Cities first discord.*

**T**He first intestine dissention hapned through the vnruinesse of *Vsurers*, who exercising villanous crueltie; the whole people departed in armes to the *Sacred Hill*, and very hardly, nor but vntill they had obtained

A. V. C.  
CCLVII.



*Tribunes, and were persuaded also by the authoritic of Menenius Agrippa, a wise, and eloquent man, could be drawne to return. The fable of that old oration, effectually enough to induce concord, is extant. In which is fained, that The parts of mans bodie were once upon a time at odds together, for that, all the rest doing their severall offices, the bellie only was idle: but in the end, when they found themselves almost pined to death, by the separation, they became good friends againe, for that by the meate, which by the stomakes ministerie was converted into bloud, the veines were filled with nourishment.*

CHAP.

## CHAP. XXIIII.

*The Cities second discord.*

**H**e \* tyrannie of *\* libido*  
the *Decemvirs*  
embroyled the  
Citie the second time, in  
the very heart therof. Ten  
Princes elected for that  
purpose, had bookt the  
lawes cull'd out of such  
as were brought from  
*Greece*, at the peoples com-  
mandement: and the  
whole rule of *Roman* iu-  
stice was described by  
them in Tenne Tables:  
after which though their  
commission determined,  
they neuerthelesse retai-  
ned the soueraigne power,  
vpon

vpon a tyrannicall humor.  
*Appius Claudius* was  
 puffed vp, more then all his  
 partners, with so great  
 pride, as hee secretly resol-  
 ued to deflowre a free-  
 borne virgin, forgetting  
*Lucretia*, forgetting the ex-  
 pulsion of kings, and the  
 lawes which himselfe had  
 enacted. *Virginus* her  
 father therefore, when hee  
 saw his childe by false  
 practice iudged a bond-  
 woman, he made no bones  
 to kill her with his owne  
 hand, in the face of the  
 Court; and the compa-  
 nies of his fellow-soul-  
 diers displaying about him  
 their banners, they layde  
 siege, in armes, to that  
 whole

admotif-  
 que fieri is  
 commilito-  
 nis.

whole vsurped soueraignie-  
tie, and from mount *Auen-*  
*tine*, where their first campe  
was, dragd it downe into  
the gaole, and fetters.

## CHAP. XXV.

*The Cities third discord.*

**T**He dignitie of mar-  
riages kindled the  
third sedition, in  
which the commons stood  
for freedome of ioyning in  
marriage with the nobles.  
And this tumult brake  
forth in mount *Ianiculum*,  
by the instinct of *Canuleius*  
Tribune of the people.

A. V. C.  
CCCVIII.

CHAP.



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*Appius Claudius* was  
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 diers displaying about him  
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And this tumult brake  
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by the instinct of *Canuleius*  
Tribune of the people.

A. V. C.  
CCCVIII.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XXVI.

*The Cities fourth discord.*A. V. C.  
CCCXXCV.

**H**is desire of honor in the commoners who aspired to be also created magistrates, mooued the fourth great stirre. *Fabius Ambustus* had two daughters, one of which hee bestowed in marriage vpon *Sulpitius*, a gentleman of *Patrician* bloud, the other vpon *Stollo*, a *Plébian*. He, because his wife was frighted at the sound of the sericants rod on his doore, which was neuer heard there, till then, and for that respect was proudly

proudly enough scoffed at by her other sister, brooked not the indignitie. Therefore hauing gotten to bee Tribune, he wrested from the Senate, whether they would, or no, the participation of honors, and high offices. Neuerthelesse, in the very hottest of these distempers, a man shall see cause to admire *the generous spirit* of this princely people. For so much as one while they *busied themselves* in the rescue of freedome, another while of chastitie, then stood, for dignitie of birth, and for the ensignes, & ornaments of honour. But of all these *worthie things*, there was  
not



not any one ouer which they held so wakefull an eye, as ouer libertie; nor could they bee corrupted by any gifts, or good turnes, as a value for betraying it. For when in a mightie people, and growing mightier daily, there were in the meane space many pernicious members, of them they punished *Spurius Cassius*, suspected of affecting souereignetie, because hee had published the *Agrarian* law, and *Melius*, for that hee gaue lauishly, both of them with present death. Indeed, his owne father tooke reuenge vpon *Spurius*, but *Seruilius Ahala*, master of the Ro-

man

man horsemen, or caualle-  
rie, by commandement of  
*Quinctius*, the *Dictator*,  
ranne his sword through  
*Malius*, in the middle of  
the *Forum*. But *Manlius*  
the preseruer of the *Capi-*  
*tol*, carrying himselfe, be-  
cause hee had freedde most  
men of their debts, over-  
loftily, and aboue the  
garbe of a fellow-citizen,  
they pitcht him headlong  
from the top of the castell,  
which himselfe had de-  
fended. Such were the  
people of *Rome* at home,  
and abroad, in peace, and  
in warre, during this wor-  
king current of their  
youth, the second age of  
their Empire, in which  
they

*fretum.*

they conquered all *Italia*,  
betweene the  
*Alpes*, and Sea,  
by force of  
armes

*The end of the first*  
*Booke of LUCIVS*  
FLORVS.

THE



THE  
HISTORIE  
OF THE RO-  
MANS

*The second Booke.*

CHAP. I-

**W**Hen *Italie* was  
now brought  
vnder, & made  
mannageable,  
the people of *Rome* hauing  
continued almost five hun-  
dred



dred yeeres, was in good earnest growne a man: and if there bee any such thing, as strength, and lustie youth, then certainly they were strong, and young, and began to bee hard enough for all the world. They therefore (which is a wonder, and incredible to be spoken) who had kept a struggling at home for well-neere five hundred yeeres (so difficult it was to set vp an Head ouer *Italy*) in onely the two hundred yeeres which ensued, marcht thorow *Afrike, Europe, Asia*, and in briebe, thorow the whole world, with their victorious armies.

## CHAP. II.

*The first Carthaginian,  
or Punike Warre.*

**T**He people there-  
fore Conquerors  
of *Italy*, after they  
had runne thorow all the  
length thereof, to the sea it  
selte, like a fire, which ha-  
ving consumed all the  
woods in its way, is bro-  
ken off at the bank of some  
riuer passing betweene, in  
like sort stop a while. But  
when they saw within ken  
a wondrous rich bootie  
lopt off as it were, and  
torne away from their *Ita-  
lie*, they burnt with so ex-  
treme a desire of atchie-  
uing

A. V. C.  
CDXXC  
IX.

uing it, that whereas they could not come at it by bridges, nor shut out the sea, they were resolute to vnite it to their dominion by force of armes, and so to make it againe a parcell of their continent. But lo, the destinies willing to open them a way, there wanted not a wished occasion, *Messana*, a confederat Citie of *Sicilia*, complaying of the *Carthaginians* out-rages, who aymed at the conquest of *Sicilia*, as well as the *Romans*, both of them at the same time, and with equall affections, and forces, hauing in proiect the Lordshippe of the world. Therefore, for assisting

sitting their associates, that was the colour, but in very deed spurred on with love of the prey (though the newnesse of the attempt troubled them, yet valour is so full of confidence) this rude, this shepherdish people, and meere landmen, did well shew, that manhoode made no difference whether it fought on horse-backe, or on ship-boord, vpon the earth, or waters. *Appius Claudius*, Confull, they first aduentured into those streights which had beene made hideous with poeticall monsters, and where the current was violent; but they were so farre from



from being deterred thereby, that they made vse of the furie of the hurrying ride as of a fauour: *for falling in therewith*, they forthwith set vpon *Hiero*, king of *Syracuse*, with such celeritie, that himselfe confessed hee found himselfe overcome before hee saw the enemye. *Duillius*, and *Cornelius*, Consuls, they durst also fight at sea. And the speede then vsed to builde, and rigge a nauie was certainly a signe of speeding. For within threescore dayes after the timber was felled, an *armada* of one hundred and threescore saile, ridde at anchor out of it; so that they seemed

med not the work of shipwrights, but as if by a kind of metamorphosis, the gods had turned them such, and changed trees to vessels. But the report which goes of the fight is maruelous, where these flugges, and heauie bottoms seized vpon the quick and nimble nauie of the aduersaries, who were much more cunning at sea, so far as skill to shift aside oares, and to dally out the strokes of beake-heads, by yare, and readie turning. For the hands of yron, and other the *grappling* engine of the *Romans*, the enemy mademuch sport at, before the battels ioyned; but  
G were

were then compelled to  
trie it out *in good earnest*,  
as if they had fought on  
firme land. Thus giuing  
the ouerthrow at the Iles  
of *Lipara*, their enemies ar-  
mada either sunke, or fled,  
this was their first sea-tri-  
umph. The ioy whereof,  
how great was it? when  
*Duilius*, Captaine generall  
in that seruice, not thinking  
one daies triumph enough,  
did neuer come home from  
any supper, so long as hee  
liued, but hee would haue  
torches borne lighted, and  
flutes play before him, as if  
hee triumphed euery day.  
The losse, in regard of so  
great a victorie, was but  
light. The other of the  
Consuls.

Consuls, *Cnaeus Cornelius Asina*, entrapt by the enemy, vnder colour of parley, & so surprised, became a lesson against giuing credit, to the faithlesse *Carthaginians*. *Calatinus*, Dictator, draue the *Carthaginian* garrisons out of *Agrigentum*, *Drepanum*, *Panormus*, *Eryx*, *Lilybaeum*, well-neere all they had. The *Romans* were once in great feare of a mischiefe about the Forrest of *Camarina*, but through the excellent vertue of *Calpurnius Flamma*, a tribune of souldiers, wee escaped. For hee, with a choise band of three hundred, did beate the enemy from a ground of aduantage,

G 2



tage, which hee had taken,  
and meant to haue made  
good against vs, holding  
play, till our whole armie  
was gotten out of danger,  
By which his so prospe-  
rous successe, hee marcht  
the glory of *Leonidas* at the  
straits of *Thermopyla*: in  
this one point our *Calpur-*  
*nus* more famous then the  
other, that hee ouer-liued  
the exploit, thogh he drew  
no characters in bloud. *Lu-*  
*cius Cornelius Scipio*, when  
*Sicilia* was now become a  
purliew, or suburbe-pro-  
vince of the *Roman* state,  
and warre crept farther,  
crost ouer into *Sardinia*,  
and *Corfica*, neighbour I-  
lands, where he so affright-  
ted

ted the inhabitants, by raising the Citie *Carala*, and so vanquisht all the *Carthaginians*, or *Panish-men*, as well by land, as sea, that nothing now was left to be conquered, but *Africa* it selfe. *Marcus Atilius Regulus* sayled with Warre aboard him into *Africa*. Yet there wanted not some, who fained at the terrible name which the *Carthaginians* seas had gotten. *Manlius*, the tribune also, augmenting by his feare this fearefull conceit, till the Generall menacing him with the naked axe, vnlesse he obeyed, made him take heart, and put to Sea, for feare of his head. They

G 3    forth-

forthwith plyde it with  
oare & saile : and the feare  
of our comming was such  
among the *Panish-men*,  
that *Carthage* had almost  
set open her gates, and bin  
taken. The first reward of  
this martiall voyage was  
the taking of the citie *Cly-  
pea* (for that stands first in  
sight vpon the *Punick* shore  
like a fort, and sentinell)  
and aboue three hundred  
castles, besides the same,  
were sackt, and razed. Nor  
fought they only with men  
but with monsters also; for  
a serpent of prodigious big-  
nesse, and bred as it were to  
take vengeance on behalfe  
of *Africa*, vext our campe  
at *Bagrada*. But *Regulus*,  
who

who conquerd all things,  
having spread the terrour of  
his name farre, and neate,  
multitudes of their youth  
slaine, their captaines dead  
at his foot, or fast in chains,  
his navie freighted with in-  
finite spoiles, which he had  
sent beaue laden away to  
*Rome*, as stufte for triumph,  
laid siege to the chiefe seate  
of that warre, *Carthage* it-  
selfe, and lodged close at  
the very gates. Here for-  
tune wheeld about a little,  
only that *Rome* might haue  
the more glories to adorne  
it, whose greatnesse is for  
the more part most impro-  
ued by great mischances.  
For the enemies turning  
themselves to make vse of



forren aids, the *Lacedemonians* sent them *Xantippus* for a Generall, who being most expert in the Art of warre, gaue vs agrieuous ouerthrow, & the most stout *Regulus* himselfe (a misfortune which had neuer hapned to the *Romans* before) fell aliue into the enemies hands. But he was a man able to beare so great a distresse: For his mind could neither bee conquered by imprisonmēt, nor with the message he vndertook; because, quit contrary to that which hee had in charge from the *Carthaginians*, he deliuered his opinion in the *Roman Senate*, That they should not make peace, nor yeeld

yeeld exchange of prisoners  
But neither was the maiesty  
of the man embased by vo-  
luntarie retorne to the foe,  
*in discharge of his honour*,  
nor final y, by captiuitie,  
nor by nayling on a gibbet  
for punishment: nay, all  
these things increased the  
admiratiō of him. For what  
other thing was al this els,  
then that the vanquisht did  
triumph ouer the vanqui-  
shers; and though not ouer  
*Carthage*, yet ouer fortunes  
self? And the *Romans* were  
more eager, & more offen-  
siuely bent to take reuenge  
for *Regulus*, then to cōpasse  
victory. The *Carthaginians*  
therfore bearing ther crests  
aloft, & the war comming

back into *Sicilia*, *Metellus* Consul made such a slaughter of the enemy at *Panormus*, that there was no more stirre in that Iland. An argument of a most braue day gained, was the seisure of an hundred and twentie elephants: a great prey, had such an heard been gotten, not by warre, but by hunting. *Publius Claudius* Consul, the *Romans* were overcome, not by the enemy, but by the Gods themselves, whose ceremonies they had contemned, their naue forthwith sinking in the place, where hee had commanded the birds to be cast in, because they had giuen signes he should not fight.

*March*

*Marcus Fabius Buteo*, Consul, met the enemies naue in the *African* Sea, about *Ægymurus*, sailing onward to the inuasion of *Italy*, and ouerthrew it. O how great a triumph perished vtterly at that time, by stresse of weather! when the pillage of the enemies ships, driuen by diuers winds, filled the shores of *Africa*, the *Syrts*, the coasts of all nations, and the Ilands about, with wrecks, and ruins. A mighty losse, but it was not without some respect to the honour of the prince of people, the *Romans*, that the victorie was intercepted by tempest, and the triumph miscarried by shipwracke.

And



A. V. C.  
DXII.

And yet when the *Carthaginian* spoiles floated vp & downe, & were split vpon all the capes of land, & Iles about, the *Romans* triumph notwithstanding. *Lutatius* Consul, an end was made of this warre at the Ilands called *Ægates*. A sorer sea-fight was there neuer; for in the enemies armada was their prouant, their land-forces, their engines, their weapons, and as it were all *Carthage*; which burthen was their bane: the *Romans* naue, yare, light, vnincumbred, in one kind lik a land-campe, and in another, like a fighe on horsbacke, they were so guided with their oares, as with bridles, & the gallies

gallies themselves seemed living creatures, their prowes, and beakes nimbly fitted to strike heere, or there, at pleasure. The enemies vessels therefore torne to pieces in a trice, couer'd all the sea with their shipwracks betweene *Sicilia*, and *Sardinia*. So exceeding great was that victorie, as no question was moued *now* about razing the bulwarks of their enemies towns. It seemed friuolous to rage against the Castell, and stonewalls *thereof*, when *Carthage* it selfe was swallowed thus in the bottome of the sea.

CHAP.

## CHAP. III.

*The Ligurian Warre.*

A. V. C.



*He first Carthaginian* warre thus finished, a short repose, such as might serue as it were to take breath in, followed: and for a sure signe of peace, and that armes were laide aside indeed, then first after the dayes of King *Numa*, the temple-gate of *Ianus* was shut in: but it was forthwith set open againe. For the *Ligurians*, the *Galls* of *Insubria*, and the *Illyrians* prouoked them, as in like sort did the nations from vnder the *Alpes*, that is, from

A. V. C.  
DXVI.

from vnder the very entrances into *Italie*, some one or other of the Gods daily egging them on, that the armes of the *Romans* might not take dust, or cancker-fret: to be briefe, quotidian, and as it were domestike enemies were as a schoole of warre to the young frie of souldiers; nor did the people of *Rome* vse this, or that nation of them otherwise, then as a whetstone to shatpen the edge-toole of their vertue vpon. The *Ligurians* dwelling close vpon the lowest ridges of the *Alpes*, betweene *Varus*, and the riuer *Macra*, sheltred among wilde thickets, were  
more



more difficult to come at  
then to conquer. This  
tough, and swift generati-  
on of men, trusting to their  
fastnesses, and feete, rather  
made inroades by stealth,  
like high-way theeues  
then an orderly warre.  
Therefore, after that the  
*Deceates, Oxibians, Eubu-  
riades, and Ingannians, na-  
tions of Liguria*, had thus  
for a long time shifted for  
themselves, by aduantage  
of their woods, wayes, and  
starting holes, *Fulvius* at  
the last shuts vp their lur-  
king places with smoake,  
and fire, *Babinus* drawes  
them downe into the  
champaine, and *Posthu-  
minus* so disarmed them,

as he scarcely leaues them  
yron enough to shooe a  
plough.

## CHAP. IIII.

*The Gallick warre.*

**T**He Galls of *Insu-*  
*bria*, who also  
dwell vnder the  
*Alps*, had the minds of wild  
beasts, and bodies huger  
then for men. It is neuer-  
thelesse found true by ex-  
perience, that as their first  
brunt is more forceable  
then a mans, so their se-  
cond is weaker then a wo-  
mans. Bodies bred about  
the *Alps* vnder a moyst  
skie, are somewhat answe-  
rable

A. V. C.  
DXXVIII.

rable in nature to the snow of their seates, for so soone as they waxe hot thorow with fighting, they forthwith melt into sweat, and are as it were dissolued with the sunne in a moment. These, as at other times often, but specially now, *Britomarus* being their captaine, solemnely swore neuer to vn buckle their beltes till they had mounted the Capitoll. It fell out iust. For *Amilius* hauing the victorie, vngirdled them in the Capitoll. Soone after, *Arionistus* their captaine, they vow'd to consecrate a golden chaine to their God of Warre, to be composed of  
such

such spoiles as they tooke from our souldiers. *Iupiter* intercepted their vow; for *Flaminius* erected a golden trophea to *Ioue* of the chains they wore. *Verdumarus* being their King, they promised to offer the armours of the *Romans* vp to *Vulcan*; but their vowes ran bias. For *Verdumarus* was slaine, and *Marcellus* hung vp the third magnificent, & pompous spoiles, which since the reigne of *Romulus* had beene offered to *Iupiter Feretrius*.

CHAP.



## CHAP. V.

*The Illyrian Warre.*A. V. C.  
DXXIV.

He *Illyrians*, or *Liburnians* inhabit at the farthermost rootes of the *Alpes*, betweene *Arsia*, and the river *Titius*, vpon the whole length of the coast of the *Adrian* Sea for a verie mightie way. They not contenting themselves vnder the reigne of Queene *Tenta*, which spoiles gotten by incursions, added one heinous act to many bold ones. For they tooke our ambassadours, as they sought for an orderly redresse by law, in the points  
of

of wrong, and slue them,  
not with the sword, but  
like beasts of sacrifice with  
the butchers axe, burnt  
the masters of the shippes,  
and to make the matter  
fuller of dishonour, all  
this in a womans reigne.  
Therefore, *Cneus Fulvius*  
*Centumalus* our Generall,  
they were brought into  
subiection far, and neere.  
So chopping off the chiefe  
Lords heads, we sacrificed  
to the ghosts of our Am-  
bassadours.

CHAP.

## CHAP. VI.

*The second Carthaginian  
Warre.*A. V. C.  
DXXXV.

**F**Oure yeers were scarcely now ouerpast, after the first *Carthaginian* warre, when loe, another *brake forth*, lesse in respect of the time ( for it lasted not aboue eightene yeeres) but so farre beyond the former in respect of terrible ouerthrowes, that if a man compare the losse together, which both the sides sustayned, hee would rather thinke the victors part to bee the partie vanquished. The noble

noble *Carthaginians* were  
ashamed, seeing them-  
selves thrust out of the  
seas possession, and their  
Ilands violently taken  
from them, and they to  
pay tribute, who were  
wont to impose it. Here-  
upon *Annibal*, then a boy,  
bound himselfe by oath to  
his father before the altar,  
to take reuenge; wherein  
he was not slacke. There-  
fore to beget matter for a  
warre, he razed *Saguntus* to  
the ground, an ancient rich  
Citie of *Spaine*, and a  
great, but grieuous moni-  
ment of her truth, and faith  
to the *Romans*; whose  
freedome being by name  
prouided for in the gene-  
rall



rall *Articles* of league, *An-  
nibal* seeking causes of new  
quarrels, ouerthrew to the  
ground, with his owne, and  
others hands, that by  
breach of peace hee might  
open *Italie* for himselfe.  
The *Romans* make not a  
greater conscience of any  
thing then of keeping the  
faith of leagues. Vpon ad-  
uertisement therefore that  
their confederate citie was  
besieged, they did not pre-  
sently runne to their wea-  
pons, but did rather first  
choose to assay by way of  
orderly complaint, what  
amends could bee had, as  
remembering they were al-  
so in amity with *Carthagi-  
nians*. Meane-while the  
*Saguntines*

*Saguntines* tired with hunger, batteries, assaults, and fire, and their constancie turning into madnesse, and furie, they make a monstrous funerall pile in the most open space of their citie; and laying then themselves, and their whole substance on the top thereof, made an end of all together with sword, and fire. For this so foule a destruction, the *Romans* demanded the deliuerie vp of *Annibal*. But the *Carthaginians* paltring in the case, quoth *Fabius*, the chiefe Ambassadour of the *Romans*, What meanes this delay? loe, in this lappe I bring you war, and peace,  
H choose

choofe which of them you like beft, and take it among you. And when at thefe words the voyce went round, hee ſhould giue them at his pleasure, which he would; Bee it war then, ſaid hee; and therewithall flinging open the ſkirts of his robe, in the middeft of the Counsell-houſe, which hee had gathered hollow, and held vp till then, hee did it with ſuch an horrour as if hee had indeed powrd warre among them out of his lap, or boſome. The end of this warre was ſutable to the beginning. For as if the laſt curſes of the *Saguntines* in that their public ſelf-ſlaughter, & ſmall  
fire

fire had commanded such obsequies to bee celebrated, their ghosts were sacrificed vnto with the deuastation of *Italy*, the captiuitie of *Africa*, and the destruction of Kings and Generals of armies, by whom that warre was managed. When as therefore that sad, and dismall storm, and tempest of the *Carthaginian* warre once stirring in *Spaine*, had forged out of the *Saguntine* fires those lightnings, and thunders, now long in breeding, and aim'd at *Rome*, immediately then, as carryed with a whirle-winde, it rusht thorough the middle of the *Alpes*, and fell vpon *Italie*

H 2 from



from the snowie toppes of those mountaines made higher then they were of *themselves* by fame, and fables, as if it had beene from heaven. The first rages of the charge burst streight-way forth with horrible violence, betweene the river of *Poe*, and *Ticinum*. There, *Scipio* Generall, the *Roman* army was put to flight, and the Generall himselfe had false wounded as hee was, into the hands of the enemy, if his sonne, then wanting of eightene yeeres'old, had not rescued his father from certaine death it selfe with bold bestriding him. And this shall bee that *Scipio*, who

who growes vp to the destruction of *Africa*, and shall make a surname to himselfe out of her calamities. After this ouerthrow at *Ticinum* followed that of *Trebia*.. This second storme of warre wrought the furious effects thereof, *Sempronius* Consul. There the cratie enemies, in a cold, & snowie day, hauing first well warmed themselves at fires, and suppled their limbs with oyle, men (a wonder to bee spoken) comming out of the South and sun-burnt climates, ouercame vs at home with our own winter. The third lightnings of *Annibal* flew randome at vs by *Trasime*.

*nus* lake, *Flaminius* our Generall. There also, the *Carthaginians* vented another new trick of their trade. For the lake lying hidden vnder a thick mist, the cauallerie shadowed from sight with twigs, & long osiars which grew in the marsh, gaue a suddē charge vpon our rere. Neuerthelesse wee cannot blame the enemye, *but our selues.* For swarms of bees which clustred vpon the *Roma* ensigns, their gilt eagles vnwilling to come out, and an huge earthquake at the ioyning of the battels, *all of the vnlucky signes,* had forewarned our rash Generall of the euent, and preuented it, but that the concourse

-of

of the horse, & foot, & the extraordinary lowd clashing of their weapons gaue to *Flaminins* alone the honor of leading them on, against the other *Consuls* liking. The fourth, and the almost deadly wound of the Empire was at *Cannæ*, an obscure village of *Apulia*, but through the greatnesse of the blow which was receiued there, it got to be famous at the cost of fortie thousand liues. In that place the General himselfe, earth, heauen, the day, and all things else consented to the fall of that vnfortunate army. For *Annibal* not content to haue put counterfeit fugitiues vpon vs, who

H 4 *seeing*



seeing their vantage, forth-  
with set vpon our men at  
their backes, but that most  
dangerous captaine hauing  
moreouer in the open  
field, markt the nature of  
the place where the sunne-  
beams did beat hottest, the  
dust was infinite, and the  
easterne winde blew stint  
as it were, he so marshall'd  
his battels, that the *Romans*  
standing with their faces  
towards all these disad-  
uantages, himselfe had the  
whole fauour of the skie,  
the winde, the dust, & sun  
at once to fight for him.  
The enemies therefore were  
so glutted with the execu-  
tion of two most mightie  
hosts, that *Annibal* himself  
bade

bade his souldiers, spare the sword. Of the two Consuls, the one fled, the other was slaine; hard to say, whether of them the more braue therein, *Æmilius* ashamed to survive, *Varro* despaired not of better. Signes of the greatnes of the ouerthrow were these, the riuer *Aufidus* ran bloud for a while, a bridge of dead carcases made at *Annibals* commandemēt ouer *Gellus* brooke, two bushels of gold ringes sent to *Carthage*, and the estimate of *Roman* gentlemen slaine, calculated not by tale, but measure. It was then past all doubt, that *Rome* had scene her last day, & that *Annibal*, with-

in five dayes, might haue feasted in the Capitol, if (as the *Carthaginian*, *Maharbal*, *Bomilcar's* sonne, is reported to haue said) *Annibal* had as well vnderstood how to make vse of his victorie, as how to obtaine it. But, as the common voyce goeth, either the fate of *Rome* ordayned to bee Empresse of the earth, or *Annibals* euill *Genius*, or the Gods of *Carthage* now auerted, carried him a diuerse way. For when hee might haue put his victory home, he rather made choise to enioy it, & suffred *Rome* to rest, while hee progreſt to *Campania*, & *Tarent*, where both hee  
and

and his armie lost, by, and by their spirit so, as it was truly said, that *Capua* was *Annibals Canne*. For him whom neither the *Alpes*, nor force of armes could daunt *Campania* alone, and the delicate warme springs of *Baie* did (who would beleue it?) subdue. Meanwhile the *Romans* tooke breath, and rise as it were from death to life againe. Weapons wanted : they tooke them downe out of the temples. Fresh souldiers wanted : they minister the oath of warre to their bond-men, and make them free. Treasure wanted : the lords of the counsell bring gladly all they had, leaning  
no



no gold to themselves, but what was in their brooches, belts, and rings: the knights, and gentlemen followed the Senators example, and the commoners the gentlemen: to bee brieſe, *Leuinus*, and *Marcellus* Consuls, such abundance of riches was brought together out of priuate contributions for the publike seruice, that the eschequer had scarcely bookes, and clerks enow to enter the particulars. What shall we say of them at this time, in the choise of magistrats? how great was the wisdom of the centuries, or hundred-men, when the yonger sort askt counsel  
of

of the ancient, whom they should nominate for Consuls? For it stood them vpon, not to deale with faire force onely against so cunning an enemy, who had so often beaten them, but to meet with him also in his owne policies. The first hope of their empires recouerie, and, as I may say, reuiuall thereof, was *Fabius*, who inuented a new method of vanquishing *Anibal*, *Not to fight*. And from hence it was, that in happie time for *Rome* hee got the nick-name, to bee called, *The draw-backe*, or *Cunctator*: and from hence it came, that the people stiled him, *The shield of the state*.

state. Hee therefore so ground and punned *Anni-  
bal*, by coasting him thro-  
row all *Samnium*, the for-  
rests of *Faleruus*, and *Gau-  
rus*, that whom plaine  
strength could not breake  
in pieces, delay might fret,  
and weare. Soone after,  
*Claudius Marcellus*, Gene-  
rall, they durst also encoun-  
ter him, came hand to  
hand, draue him out of his  
*Campania*, and forced him  
to rayse his siege from be-  
fore *Nola*. They durst in  
like sort, *Scmpronius Grac-  
chus* Generall, pursue him  
thorow *Lucania*, and set  
vpon his backe in his re-  
treat; though, O the shame!  
the *Romans* were compell-  
led

led to fight with the hands  
of their bondslaues. O the  
horrible confidence of a  
people, among so many  
aduersities ! O the high  
haughtinesse, and brauerie  
of their spirit, in their so  
extreme & afflicted estate,  
that being doubtfull of kee-  
ping *Italie*, they durst not-  
withstanding tend to other  
places ; and when their e-  
nemies flew vp and downe  
at their throates, ouer all  
*Campania*, and *Apulia*, and  
made halfe *Afrike* in *Italy*,  
did both at one time beare  
the brunt of his assaults,  
and at the same time dis-  
patched forces into *Sicilia*,  
*Sardinia*, *Spaine*, and other  
parts of the world. *Marcel-*  
*lus*



*lus* was sent into *Sicilia*, which held not out long: for the power of the whole Iland was put apart into one citie. *Syracusa*, that great, and till that time, vnconquered chiefe-towne, though defended by the wit of *Archimedes*, did yeeld at last. Her treble wall, alike number of castles, her hauen of marble, and her fountaine *Arethusa*, so farre renowned, what auayled they other then thus farre onely, that the citie was spared, in respect of her beautie? *Gracchus* seized *Sardinia*: neither did the wildnesse of the Islanders, nor the monstrous crags of their *mad* mountaines

taines (for so they were called) stand them in any stead. A terrible course was taken with their cities, and with their Citie of cities, *Caralis*, that the headstrong nation, scarce worth killing, might bee tamed at last with the lacke of their native soyle. The two *Scipios*, *Cneus*, and *Publius*, sent into *Spaine*, had pluckt away once all hope from the *Carthaginians*, but lost their hold againe, being destroyed by the cunning inuentions of the aduersarie. The *Scipios* had gotten indeede great dayes, when they gaue ouerthrowes; but the one of them was circum-  
uented

vented and slaine by their dangerous deuices, as hee was busie to entrench; and the other *of them*, hauing fled into a tower, was overwhelmed frō round about with fire-brands. That *Scipio* therefore, who dispatcht with an armie into *Spaine*, to reuenge his father, and his vncles death, was the man to whom the fates decreed so great a surname out of the conquest of *Africa*, recouered all *Spaine*, that braue martiall countrey, ennobled for cheualrie, and men of the sword, the seede-plot of the enemies armies, that schoole-mistresse of *Anni-bal* himselfe; he conquered  
all

all of it, I say (though incredible to say it) from the pillars of *Hercules* to the Ocean, and I know not whether more speedily, or more easily: the speede, foure yeeres speake; the easinesse, one onely Citie, manifesteth; beeing taken vpon the same day in which it was besieged; and it was a fortunate signe of *Africa's* conquest to ensue, that *Carthage* in *Spaine* was so easily taken. Certaine it is notwithstanding, that the admirable continencie of the Generall was of greatest force to subdue the prouince: for hee restored their yong sonnes, and daughters, were they neuer



uer so pleasing, or fair, back to the barbarous, without permitting them to come in his sight, that hee might not seeme to haue once sipt or skimd the honour of their chastitie so much, as with beholding them. This was *then* the carriage of the *Romans* in diuers countreys abroad, who yet, for all that, could not be rid of *Annibal*, who stuck close to them in the bowels of *Italy*; for most nations had reuolted vnto him, and himselte, a most smart and excellent captaine, vsed *Italian* forces against *Italy*. Wee neuerthelesse had tri- ced him out of most of her townes and countries. *Ta-*

*rentus*

*rentus* came in againe of it  
selfe, *Capua*, the seat, dwel-  
ling house, and the other  
as it were, *Carthage* of *An-  
nibal*, was now also gayned  
backe, the losse whereof so  
greatly griued the man,  
that thereupon he turned  
all his strengths vpon *Rome*  
O people, worthie to bee  
lords of the earth, wor-  
thie of all fauour, and to  
haue the gouernment of  
the affaires of men, and  
gods? Driven to the worst  
offeares, yet gaue they not  
ouer their enterprise, and  
doubtfull how to keepe  
their owne citie, they, for  
all that, quitted not *Capua*,  
but entrusting a part of  
their armie to *Appius Con-  
full*,

full, and the residue following *Flaccus* into *Rome*, they fought where they were not, as well as where they were. Why wonder we therefore? For *Annibal* encamping within three miles of *Rome*, was resisted by the Gods (nor will I shame to confesse it) I say by the Gods themselves, because such store of raine fell at euery remoue of his, that hee seemed put backe by diuinie prouision; not as in defence of heaven, but to keepe him off from the citie-walls, and *Capitol*. He therefore departed, & fled, and retired into the farthest nooke of *Italy*, hauing done all hee could against *Rome*,  
sauing

sauiug only giuen it assault  
It is but a trifle to speak of,  
but yet of much efficacie,  
to shew the magnanimitie  
of the *Romans*, in that the  
very fielde it selfe, where  
*Annibal* encamped, being,  
during the siege, set to sale,  
found a chapman. On the  
other side, *Annibal*, to imi-  
tate their confidence, cryed  
the goldsmiths row in the  
Citie, but no man would  
buy of him. And thus wee  
may see there were pres-  
ages enow. But so great  
vertue of men, and so much  
fauour of the Gods came to  
nothing. For *Asdrubal*,  
brother of *Annibal*, came  
out of *Spaine* with a new  
armie, new strengths, new  
weight



weight of warre. *Rome* had  
beene vndoubtedly quite  
ruined, had that man ioy-  
ned with his brother: but  
*Claudius Nero*, and *Linus*  
*Salinator*, vtterly distrest  
him as he was encamping.  
*Nero* kept *Annibal* off in  
the farthest corner of *Italie*,  
*Linus* marcht with ensignes  
spred, into the quite oppo-  
site quarter, that is, vp to  
the very iawes of the first  
descence from the *Alps* in-  
to *Italie*, the distance as  
great, from our other camp,  
as all the length of *Italie*,  
It is not easie to say, with  
what high wit, and speede,  
the two Consuls vnited  
their campes, and giuing  
battell to *Asdrubal*, not  
a ware

aware of that union, destroyed him utterly, *Annibal* al this while not once dreaming what was done. Sure it is, that when the newes came to *Anibal*, and hee saw his brothers head tost out before his trenches, I acknowledge (quoth hee) the vnluckines of *Carthage*. This vvas the mans first confession, not without a sure presage of the fate which hung ouer his head. And now it was certaine out of *Anibals* own mouth, that *Anibal* might be vanquished. But the people of *Rome*, full of confidence, after so many fortunate successes, held it a gallant attempt to make an end of  
I the

the quarrell, with the sorest enimie they had, *and that* at his owne home, in *Africa*. *Scipio* therefore captain general, they transported thither the whole weight of warre, beginning to imitate *Anibal*, and to pay him *backe* in his *Africa*, for the mischiefes hee did in their *Italy*. O yee Gods! what forces of *Asdrubal*, what armies of king *Syphax* did hee overthrow? what, and how great were those two camps, which hee in one night consumed with fire? To conclude, hee was not now within three miles of *Carthage*, as *Anibal* had beene of *Rome*, but battred the  
the

besieged gates themselves  
therof: and thereby wrung  
*Anibal* out of *Italie*, vp-  
on which hee lay hard  
and heauie. Since *Rome*  
stood, there was neuer a  
greater day then that, in  
which, two the most fa-  
mous captaines that euer  
were before, or since, the  
one of them, conquerour  
of *Italy*, the other of *Spain*,  
confronted each the other  
in battle-ray. But yet they  
came first to a parley about  
articles of peace: at which  
both of them stood a good  
while without speaking a  
word, as if mutuall admi-  
ration had fixt them to the  
ground. But when they  
could not agree vpon a

I 2 peace.



peace, the trumpets sound a charge. It is cleare, by confession of both parties, that no armies could bee better marshall'd, nor any battell be soer fought, as *Scipio* reporteth of *Anibal's* armie, and *Anibal* of *Scipio's*. But *Aniball* notwithstanding gaue place, and *Africa* became the conquerours reward', and, after *Africa*, the whole earths empire also.

CHAP.

## CHAP. VII.

*The first Macedonian, or  
Philippian War.*

**N**One thought it  
now a shame to be  
overcome, when  
*Carthage* was. *Macedonia*  
*Greece*, *Syria*, and all other  
nations, as if carried with a  
certaine current, and tor-  
rent of fortune, by and by  
followed *Africa*. But the  
first who followed were  
the *Macedonians*, a people  
which had once effected  
the Worlds Monarchie.  
Though therefore a *Philip*  
was king then, the *Romans*  
notwithstanding seemed to  
thēselues to haue to deal in  
him with great *Alexander*.

The *Macedonian* war was greater in the name therof, then was answered in the performances of the nation: The cause of the war grew by reason of the league which *Philip* had made with *Anibal*, hauing then a long while tyrannized *Italie*: which cause increased when the *Athenians* implored aide against *Philips* iniuries, in which exceeding the rights of victorie, hee shewed his rage vpon temples, altars, and moniments of the dead; The Senate thought good to minister succour to so noble suitors: For the kings of countries, Captaines generall, common-weales, and nations.  
had

had sought to this citie for protection: *Lauius* therefore Consull, the people of *Rome* then first entred the *Ionian* sea, and trended along the whole coast of *Greece*, with, as it were a triumphant nauie: for they aduanced in open view the spoyles of *Sycilie*, *Sardinia*, and *Africa*, and a laurell growing vnplanted out of the sterne of the Admirall promised manifest victorie. *Attalus*, king of *Pergamus*, came in with aids to vs, of his owne accord. There came also the *Rhodians*, expert men at Sea, and with thēm on the water, and with horse, and foote on land, the Consull made



all to shake. The king twice ouer-come , twice put to flight , twice stript out of his campe, yet nothing was so terrible to the *Macedonians* as the sight it selfe of their vvounds , vvhich being not made with darts, or arrowes, nor with any *Greekish* weapons, but with huge iauelins , and swords as huge, were wider then death had neede of. Verily, *Flaminius* Generall, vvee pierced through the *Chaonian* mountaynes, till then impassable, wee passed the riuer *Pindarus*, running through broken places, and brake through the very barres themselues of *Macedonia*; into which to haue

haue entred, was it selfe  
a victorie. For from that  
day forward, the king ne-  
uer daring to trie his for-  
tune in battell againe, was  
vanquisht at the dogges-  
heads, or the hillocks cal-  
led *Cynocephale*, and that  
in only one encounter, or  
petie skirmish, rather then  
a foughten field, the Con-  
sull granting him to bee in  
peace, and leaue to enioy  
his kingdome. And to  
take away all prints, or  
tokens of hostilitie; hee  
repressed *Thebes*, and *En-  
haa*, and the immoderate  
enterprises of the *Laceda-  
monians* vnder *Nabis*; and  
restored the *Greekes* to  
their ancient state, that

they might liue after their owne Lawes, and bee as free as their fore-fathers. O what reioycements were then ! O what comfortable cryes ! when this proclamation was made by the publike officer in the theater of *Nemea*, at the *Quinquennial*, or five yeerely playes ! O what were the showts, and clamours ! what abundance of flowrs sprinkled vpon the Consul ! yea, they made the Herald speake out that *sweet* word againe, and againe, which pronounced *Achaia* free; nor did they otherwise relish that proclamation, or edict of the Consull, then as *they would*  
hane

haue done some excellently  
pleasing lesson plaid vpon  
soft winde-instruments, or  
violins.

## CHAP. VIII.

*The Warre in Syria with  
king Antiochus.*

**P**Resently after the  
*Macedonians*, and-  
king *Philip*, *Antio*  
*chus* tooke his turne to bee  
conquerd, by a kinde of  
chance, fortune, as it were  
of purpose so marshalling  
matters, that as the *Roman*  
empire went forward by  
degrees from *Africke* in-  
to *Europe*; it might also  
roll

A.V.C.  
DLXI.



roll from *Europe*, into *A-*  
*sia*, causes of warre offering  
themselues vvithout see-  
ing, that the course of vi-  
ctorie might saile onward  
in order as the world stood  
sited. There was no warre  
of which there went so ter-  
rible a fame as of this. For  
those *Persians*, who were of  
*old*, the eastern world, *Xer-*  
*xes*, and *Darius*, came then  
to minde, in whose dayes  
mountaines were cut tho-  
row, & the sea was couerd  
with sailes. Besides this,  
certaine prodigious signes  
vvhich seemed to threa-  
ten somewhat from hea-  
uen, bred terror; for *A-*  
*pollo* at *Cumæ* was in a con-  
tinuall sweate. But this  
was

was nothing else save  
the God-heads agonie in  
fauour of his *beloued Asia*.  
Nor, to say truth, did  
any countrey so abound  
with mony, riches, and  
munition, as *Syria*: but  
they were *all* in the hands  
of so cowardly a king, as  
could glorie in nothing  
more, then that hee was  
ouer-come by the *Romans*.  
*Antiochus* was thrust in-  
to this warre, vpon the one  
side by *Thoas*, chiefe of  
the *Ætolians*, seeking in  
*vaine* to draw the *Romans*  
into an honourlesse league  
with him against the *Ma-  
cedonians*; and vpon the o-  
ther side *Annibal*, who be-  
ing foil'd in *Africa*, a fu-  
gitue

gitue also, and impatient of peace, sought ouer the world where to finde out an enemy of the *Roman* people. And what manner of danger might that haue proued, had that king giuen himselfe ouer to his directions? if *Anibal*, now quite downe, had beene trusted with the power of *Asia*? But *Antiochus*, relying vpon his owne abilities, and the title of a king, held it enough that hee moued warre by himselfe. *Europe* did now without controuersie belong to the *Romans*. *Antiochus* demanded backe the citie of *Lysimachia*, vpon the coast of *Thrace*,  
built

built in *Europe* by his ancestors, as a parcell of his inheritance. With this as it were starre, or constellation, the tempest of the *Asian* warre being stirred, kings assembling in extraordinarie number; and defiance brauely giuen, when *Antiochus* had thus wake-  
ned all the humours of *Asia* with wonderfull noise, and tumult, hee betooke himselfe to sports, and wanton pleasures, as if hee had alreadie gotten the garland. The Iland *Eubaea* was diuided from the maine land with *Eurypus*, a narrow sea hauing many ebbs, and flowes: here *Antiochus* pitching his pavilions



lions of silke, and gold, hard vpon the brinke of the murmuring sea, at the sound of flutes, and other musick, and though it were winter, yet had hee roses brought fresh from all parts, and lest hee should in nothing seeme to play the captaine, he tooke musters of fine young boyes, and girles. Such a King therefore as this, whom his owne riotous humours had already conquer'd, the people of *Rome*, assailing that Iland, by *Marcus Atilius Glabrio*, Consul, at the very first bruit of approach was glad to flie the place. And albeit hee had gotten to so notable a  
steep

steepc passage as that of *Thermopyla* (euer to bee glorious in the death of those three hundred *Lacedamonians*) yet not daring to trust that strength, the *Romans* made him giue way aswell at land, as sea. Without delay he returns into *Asia*. The charge of his nauie royall hee committed to *Polyxenes*, and *Annibal*. For himselfe could not endure so much as to looke vpon a fight. So his whole force at sea was torne in pieces by the gallies of *Rhodes*, our *Æmilius Regillus* their Admirall. That *Athens* may not flatter it selfe, wee ouercame *Xerxes* in *Antiochus*,  
in

in *Emilius* wee matcht  
*Themistocles*, and did as  
great an exploit in taking  
*Ephesus*, as the *Greekes* did  
in taking *Salamina*. At that  
time *Scipio* Consull, his  
brother, that *Scipio Afri-*  
*canus* who had so lately  
conquerd *Carthage*, ser-  
uing voluntary vnder him  
there, as lieutenant gene-  
rall, it seemed good to  
make an end of that warre.  
The king was already bea-  
ten out of the sea, but wee  
goe farther. Our campe is  
pitcht at the riuer *Mexan-*  
*der*, and the mountaine *Si-*  
*pylus*. It is incredible to be  
spoken what powers of his  
owne, and of his friends  
the king had there. Three  
hundred

hundred thousand foote,  
and not a lesse number of  
horse, and of seithed cha-  
riots; besides these, ele-  
phants of an huge size, glit-  
tering in gold, purple, siluer,  
and their owne Iuorie,  
stood as bulwarks on both  
hands of the battell. But  
all these preparations were  
hindred by their owne  
confusie greatnesse, and  
with a showre, which  
powring suddenly downe  
did, most luckily for vs,  
wet, and weaken the strings  
of the *Persian* bowes.  
There was first a feare, by  
and by a flight, and then a  
triumph. *Antiochus* ouer-  
come, and humbling him-  
selfe, it pleased the *Romans*  
to




to vouchsafe him peace, & a piece of his owne kingdome, so much the more willingly, because hee had so easily giuen it ouer.

### CHAP. IX.

#### *The Etolian Warre.*

A. V. C.  
DLXIV.

 He *Etolian* warre succeeded, as good reason would, to this of the *Syrian*. For *Antiochus* thus brought vnder foot, the *Romans* prosecuted the vnquencht firebrands of the *Asian* war. Therefore *Fulvius Nobilior* had in commission to execute that reuenge, who forthwith layes siege vnto, and

and batters *Ambracia*, the citie royal of king *Pyrrhus*. Yeelding followed. The *Athenians*, and *Rhodians* became intercessours for the *Ætolian*. And wee were mindefull of their friendship. So it pleased vs to pardon them. But the warre crept on farther to the neighbour places about, of *Cephalania*, *Zacynthus*, and all the Iles in that sea, betweene the *Ceraunian* mountaine, and the cape of *Maleum*, accessorie members of the *Ætolian* warre.

## CHAP. X.

*The Istrian warre.*A. V. C.  
DLXXVI.

**H**He *Istrians* follow the *Aetolians* in fortune, whose side they had lately taken. The beginnings of the war were successfull to the foe, but were withall the cause of their destruction. For after they had entred the *Roman* campe, by force, and were masters of a gallant bootie, *Caius Claudius Pulcher* sets vpon them afresh, as they were for the most part in their jollitie at sports, and banquets, and so vomited vp the victorie they had gotten with

with their bloud, and liues together. *Apulo* himselfe, their king, being shifted away on horse-backe, and tumbling downe *drunke* oftentimes, ouerswaide as hee was with surfeit, and swimming in the head, was hardly at last brought to vnderstand hee was a prisoner, when he came to himselfe.

## CHAP. XI.

*The Gallo-Græcian war.*

**T**He ruine of *Syria* drew the *Gallo-Græcians* also after it. They had sided with *Antiochus*. It is doubtfull, whe-

A. V. C.  
DLXIV.



whether *Manlius* was gree-  
die of a triumph, or fained,  
for gayning it, that hee had  
seene them *in person*; how-  
soeuer, hee, *though victori-*  
*ous*, was certainly denyed  
to triumph, because the  
Senate approoued not the  
cause of the warre. Those  
*Gallo--Gracians*, as their  
compound name sheweth,  
were a mixt and mongrell  
people; being the remains  
of those *Galls* vvhich had  
wasted *Greece* vnder *Bren-*  
*nus*, and proceeding east-  
ward *still*, seated themselues  
in the middle of *Asia*. As  
therfore the seeds of plants  
alter kind by thifting soile,  
so their naturall fiercenesse  
was mollifide with the de-  
licacies

licacies of *Asia*. They were broken, and put to flight in two battels, though vpon our comming they abandon'd their habitations, & retired themselves among the highest of their mountaines, which the *Tolistoboges*, and *Tectosages* had now possessed. Beaten from both sides of *their covert* with slings, and shot of arrowes, they submitted themselves to a perpetuall peace. But they were kept bound by occasion of a kinde of wonder, when they would haue bitten, & torne their bonds in sunder with their teeth, each offering to the other his throat to choak. For *Chio-*

K


*mara,*

*mara*, wife of *Orgiagon*, a  
pettie king of theirs, rai-  
shed by a *Roman* captaine,  
gaue a memorable exam-  
ple of *winely vertue*, for she  
cut off the fellowes head  
from his shoulders, and  
escaping from her guard,  
brought it to her Lord, and  
husband.

---

CHAP. XII.

*The war with king Perſes,  
or the ſecond Mace-  
donian.*

 Hough nations af-  
ter nations were  
pluckt into subie-  
ction by the ruin which the  
*Syrian* warre drew with it  
yet

yet *Macedonia* lifted vp her head again. The memorie, and remembrance of what they had once been noble, would not suffer that most valiant nation to bee in quiet, and *Perses* succeeded to king *Philip*, who bearing the same minde, thought it stood not with the honour of his countrey, to haue it made vassall for euer. The *Macedonians* brake forth far more violently vnder him then vnder his father. For they had drawn the *Thracians* to be a part of their strengths, and so they made a temper in their discipline of warre between the boistrous qualities of *Thrace*, and the



diligence of *Macedonia*. Hereunto the kings owne policies gaue helpe, who making the top of mount *Emus* his station, tooke a view from thence of all his confines, and so wall'd *Macedonia* enery-where in with men, and munition, by planting castels in abrupt places, as there seemed no way left for enemies to inuade his *Macedonia*, vales it were from out of the clowds. But *Quintus Marcius Philippus*, Consul, the people of *Rome* entring that prouince, after they had carefully first searcht al the passages, got through by the marshes of *Ascuris*, & those sharp, & loftie places,

ces, doubtfull whether hills,  
or skie, ouer which it seemed  
the very fowles of the  
ayre could not find a way;  
and came powring downe  
vpon the king with a thunder-  
cracke of war, as he sat  
secure, and dreamt of no  
such matter. His affright  
was such, that he caused all  
his many to be drown'd in  
the sea, for safety; and al his  
ships to bee fired, to keepe  
them from burning. When  
greater and thicker garti-  
sons were afterwards plan-  
ted to guard the passages a-  
gainst vs, *Paulus* Consull,  
other waies were inuented  
to conquer *Macedonia*; the  
Consull, with admirable  
wit, and industrie, offering

at one place, and breaking  
in at another, whose com-  
ming it selfe was so terrible  
to *Perses*, as hee durst not  
bee present at the seruice,  
but committed the war to  
bee managed by his Cap-  
tains. Therefore ouercome  
in absence, he fled to sea, &  
to the Iland there of *Samo-  
thrace*, relying vpon the  
priuileges of that sanctua-  
rie; as if temples, and altars  
could protect the man,  
whom his sword & mour-  
taines could not. There  
was neuer any king did  
longer retaine the consci-  
ence of his lost estate; for  
when hee wrote to the *Ro-  
man* Generall from out of  
the temple whither hee  
was

*nomenque  
epistole na-  
tares.*

was fled, and styled the letter, he put himselfe downe in it by the name of King. Neither was euer any one more reuerently respectiue of captiue maiestie then *Paulus*, for the enemy coming into sight, he receiued him into the temple, and admitted him to his feasts, warning his sons to stand in awe of fortune, that was able to doe such things vnto the mighty. Among all the most goodly triumphs which the *Roman* people led, and saw, this ouer *Macedonia* was chiefe, as that which tooke vp three whole dayes with the shew, vpon the first of which were statues, and

K 4      pictures



pictures presented ; vpon the second , warlike furnitures and money ; and vpon the third , the captiues, among whom was king *Perfes* himselfe, who not as yet recouered out of his amazement , was as a man astonished with the vnexpected euil. But the people of *Rome* felt the ioy of the glorie, long before the arriual of the conquerours letters which brought the newes : for vpon the same day in which King *Perfes* was ouer come , it was knowne at *Rome*. Two young men mounted on white coursers , washt off their dust and bloud at the lake *Iuturna*: these brought the  
the

the tidings, and were generally thought to be *Castor*, and *Pollux*, because they were a paire; to haue beene at the battell, because they were gorie; and to haue come fresh out of *Macedonia*, because they were panting hot as yet.

## CHAP. XIII.

*The Illyrian Warre.*

**H**He (as it were) infection of the *Macedonian* war drew in the *Illyrians*. They were entertain'd in pay by King *Perses*, to trouble, all they could the *Romans* at their backs. *Anicius*, lieutenant-

A. V. C.  
DXXC  
VI.

nant---*Prætor* ; subdued them in an instant. It was enough, that he razed *Scodra* , their principall citie. The whole nation did forthwith yeeld it selfe. To bee brieft, this warre was made an end of, before they at *Rome* did heare it was begun.

### CHAP. XIIII.

*The third Macedonian war with Andri-  
cus.*

A.V.C.  
DCV:



He *Carthaginians*, and *Macedonians*, as if it were agreed vppon betweene them, each to bee thrice ouer-

ouercome, tooke armes againe by a kinde of fate, both of them about a time. But the first who threw the yoake off, were the *Macedonians*, by so much harder to be reduced then before, while it was held a matter of nothing to reduce them. The cause of the war is in a manner to bee blusht at. For *Andriscus*, a verie base fellow, vnknown whether a free man, or a bond, certainly one who tooke pay, did enter vpon the quarrell, and kingdome at once. And for that hee, being but a meere counterfet, was notwithstanding called *Philip* by the people, by reason of resemblance,  
it



it filled his kingly shape,  
and kingly name, with a  
kingly spirit also. There-  
fore, while the people of  
*Rome*, contemning these  
matters, employed no  
greater a person against  
him, then *Iuuentius*, a  
Prætor, they rashly venter  
on a man strong at that  
time, not onely in *Ma-  
cedonians*, but in huge  
ayds out of *Thrace*. Where-  
by they, otherwise inuin-  
cible, were ouercome in  
battell, not by true, and  
very kings, but this phan-  
tastike, and playerly one.  
But *Metellus*, another  
Prætor, tooke a most  
sound reuenge for the  
losse of *Iuuentius*, and  
of

of the legion which hee commanded : for hee both cōdemn'd *Macedonia* to the state of bondage, & brought *Andriscus* in chaynes to Rome, deliuered vp into our hands, by that *Vainod*, or pettie King of *Thrace*, to whom hee had fled for succour : fortune neuerthelesse shewing him thus much fauour in his miseries, that the *Romans* carryed him aswell in triumph, as if hee had beene a King indeede.

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## CHAP. XV.

*The third Carthaginian, or  
Punicke warre.*

**T**He third war against *Africa* was short in respect of the time (for it was but foure yeeres worke) and, in comparison of the other two, the least in labour. For the sight was not so much with the men, as with the Citie it selfe, the euent whereof was certaine'y the greatest that could bee: for it made an end of *Carthage*. To comprehend in minde the summe of those thre times *it was thus*, in the first, the warre was begun, in the second

cond it was driuen away  
*out of our coasts*, in the third  
it was ended. The cause of  
this *last* war was, for that,  
contrarie to the articles of  
league, the *Carthaginians*  
had once prepared an ar-  
mie at land and sea, against  
the *Numidians*, and often  
terrified the borders of *Ma-*  
*sinassas* kingdom. We bare  
fauour to this good and  
friendly king. When the  
war was settled, the Senate  
debated what should be-  
come of *Carthage*. *Cato*,  
whose hatred admitted no  
satisfaction, would haue  
it vtterly rased: but when  
the Consul demanded ano-  
thers opinion, *Scipio Nasica*  
stood to haue it preserued,  
left



left the feare of a riuall Citie remoued, the felicitie of *Rome* might growe overranke, and riotous. The *Senate* made choise of a middle way, *which was*, to remoue the citie out of her old seate. For nothing seemed to them more honourable, then to haue such a *Carthage* as should not bee feared. *Manilius* therefore, and *Censorinus*, Consuls, the people of *Rome* inuading *Carthage*, the nauie thereof (which vpon ouerture of peace they willingly yeelded) was, in sight of the Citie, fired. Then calling foorth the Princes, they commanded them, vpon perill of their heads, to depart

part the countrey. Which  
blacke degree kindled so  
great choler in them, as  
they resolved to endure the  
worst that could bee, *rather*  
*then obey it.* Lamentations  
*hereupon* did forthwith fill  
the citie, and the crie went  
round, To ARMES, the  
finall resolution beeing,  
whatsoever came of it, to  
rebell. Not for that they  
had now any hope left to  
*free themselves*, but because  
they held it better that  
*Carthage* should bee ruind  
by their owne hands, then  
their enemies. The furie  
of the rebels may be con-  
iectured by this, that they  
pluckt downe house-tops,  
and houses, *with that tim-  
ber*

ber to build a new naule;  
for want of yron & brasse,  
their smiths wrought gold,  
and siluer into armour; and  
the matrons clipt the haire  
of their heads to make cor-  
dage for engins. *Mancinus*  
Consul, the siege waxt hot  
both at land, and sea. The  
bauen of the fortifications,  
and the first, and second  
wal were dismantled, when  
the castle notwithstanding,  
called *The Byres*, made such  
a resistance as if it had been  
another Citie. Though  
there was no doubt of o-  
uerthrowing it, yet the *Sci-*  
*pio's* seemd ordaind by de-  
stinie for that purpose. The  
people therefore of *Rome*  
require to haue a *Scipio* for  
accom-

accomplishing that warre.  
And that was the sonne of  
*Paulus*, conquerour of *Ma-*  
*cedonia*, whom the son of  
that great *Scipio Africanus*  
had adopted, to vphold the  
glorie of his house, with  
this intention of the fates,  
that the citie which the  
grandfather had humbled,  
the grandchild should sub-  
uert. The enemies being  
shut vp within the castle,  
the *Romans* sought also to  
cut off the sea. But the *Car-*  
*thaginians* digge out a new  
hauen vpon another side  
of the town, not to flie out  
at, for no man did belecue  
they could escape, but from  
the which a new armada  
issued, as if it had growne  
vp



vp suddainely of it selfe.  
Meane-while no day, nor  
night went ouer their  
heads, in which some new  
worke, some new engine,  
some new band of forlorne  
fellowes appeared not, like  
*so many* sodaine flashes of  
flame rising out of cinders,  
after the fire hath been bu-  
ried in ouerwhelming rub-  
bish. But things at last  
growing absolutely despe-  
rate, fortie thousand men  
yeelded themselues, and,  
that which you would  
scarce thinke, *Asdrubal*,  
was the first man of them.  
How much more boldly  
did a woman, the wife of  
the captaine? who taking  
her two children, threw  
her-

her selfe with them from the top of the house into the middle of the fires, following that *Queenes* example, which had founded *Carthage*. How mightie a citie was destroyed, may by the *long* continuance of the burning (to let other arguments goe) bee conuincéd. For the fire which the enemies themselves had kindled of their owne accord in their dwellings, and temples, with intent, that so much of the Citie as they were not able to deliuer from the *Roman* triumphs, might be consumed, could not bee extinguished in seuentene whole dayes together.

## CHAP. XVI.

*The Achaian warre.*A.V.C.  
DCVI.

*Orinth*, the Metropolis of *Achaia*, presently followed the fortune of *Carthage*, as if that were an age for subuersion of cities. *Corinth*, the beautie of *Greece*, is situated vpon a narrow necke of land betweene the *Ionian*, and *Aegean* seas, as a spectacle, or pageant: it was destroied (alas the wrong!) before it was registred in the list of proclaymed enemies. *Critolaus* was cause of this war, who made vse of the freedome giuen by the *Romans*, against the *Romans*,

mans, & it being vncertaine whether hee did not also strik ther ambassadors with the hand, he for certain did it with his tongue. *Metellus* therefore, chiefly busie in ordering the affaires of *Macedonia*, had now this also added to his charge, to take reuenge. From hence grew the *Acaian* warre, and *Metellus*, Consull, had the chafe, and execution of *Critolaus* his first forces, through the open fields of *Elis*, all along the bankes of *Alpens*. One battel made an end of the warre. And now the citie it selfe was begirt with a siege, when, as the fates would haue it, *Mummius* came to the victory, which  
Me-




*Metellus* had foughten for *Mummius*, by the advantage of that honour which the other had archieued, vanquishd the enemies armie at the very entrance of the Isthmus, or land-neck, and dyed the heauens on each side thereof with bloud. Finally, the inhabitants abandoning the citie, it was first sackt, & then at sound of trumpet quite defaced. What store of statues, rich garments, and goodly monuments in tables were torn downe, burnt, and cast about? what riches were carried away, and fired, you may from hence coniecture that al the *Corinthian* brasse which at this day so much

much cōmended through the world, is found to bee but the remayne of these consumings : for the violence vsed against this most wealthy citie set an higher rate vpon the brasſe therof, because multitudes of statues, & pictures, consisting of brasſe; gold, and siluer, melting in the fire, the veines of the metall ranne in one, and mixt together.

## CHAP. XVII.

*Acts done in Spaine.*

 S Corinth followed Carthage, so Numantia followed Corinth. And it was not long first, before

fore no part of the world was free from armes. After these two most famous Cities were consumed, warre did spreade it selfe euery where about, nor that by turnes in places, but together, as though it were but one warre ouer all, so that the whirling flames thereof seemed carried about ouer the whole earth, as if dispersed with winds. *Spaine* neuer had a disposition to rise vniuersally against vs, nor at any time a minde to put all her strengths into one, either for trying mastries, or for maintayning her libertie in common, being otherwise so inuironed with seas and

and with the *Pyrenean* hills, that by aduantage of her situation shee had beene inaccessible. But the *Romans* had enstraitned her before she was aware thereof, and was of all other prouinces the onely one, vvhich neuer vnderstood her owne abilities till shee was conquer'd. The warre lasted here almost two hundred yeeres, from the times of the first *Scipio's* till *Cæsar Augustus*, not continually, or cohærently, but as causes were ministred: nor with *Spaniards* at first, but with the *Carthaginians* or *Penish-men* in *Spaine*. Thence grew the contagion, connexion, and cause



of the warres. The first *Roman* ensignes which euer were displayed ouer the toppe of the *Pyranees*, the two *Scipio's*, *Publius*, and *Cneus* aduanced, and interrible great battels slew *Anno*, and *Asdrubal* the brother of *Anibal*, so as all *Spaine* had beene conquered in a moment, had not those most gallant gentlemen, supplanted by the Arts of *Africa*, beene destroyed in their owne victorie, after they had gotten the vpper hand both at land and sea. That *Scipio* therefore, who was shortly afterwards surnamed *Africanus*, inuaded *Spaine* in reuenge of his father, and his vncke,

vn-  
tought in a manner, & new  
to vs as till then. Hee pre-  
sently tooke *Carthage in*  
*Spaine*, and other cities, nor  
contented to haue driuen  
the *Penish-men* out, layde  
tribute vpon it also, and  
subdued all on this side the  
riuer *Iberus*, and beyond  
*himselfe* the first of *Roman*  
leaders who ranne vp vic-  
toriously, as far as *Gades*, &  
the shoares of the *Ocean*.  
There is more in it, to keep  
a prouince, then to make  
one. Captaines therefore  
were sent with forces hi-  
ther, and thither, part after  
part, to compell the fier-  
cest people of *Spaine*, and  
the nations thereof, free

till that time, and for that  
cause impatient of bearing  
any yoake, though not  
without much labour, and  
bloud-shed, to obey vs.  
That *Cato* who was termed  
*Censorius*, brake the hearts  
of the *Celtiberians*, the  
stoutest men of *Spaine*, by  
certaine encounters. That  
*Gracchus*, who was father  
of the *Gracchi*, punished  
them with the subuersion  
of one hundred, and fiftie  
of their cities. That *Me-*  
*tellus* who was stiled *Ma-*  
*cedonicus*, deserved to bee  
also called *Celtibericus*, ha-  
uing gotten *Contrebia*, by  
a memorable exploit, and  
gain'd more glorie by for-  
bearing *Vertobriga*. *Lu-*  
*cullus*

*Lucullus* subdued the *Turdulans*, and *Vacceans*, ouer whome that latter *Scipio Emilianus*, obtaind pompous spoils in a single combat, in which the king was challenger. *Decimus Brutus* went somewhat farther, ouer-comming the *Gallicians*, and all the *Gallician* nations, beyond the riuer *Obliuion*, which the souldiers quaked to behold, and marching along the Ocean shore as conquerour, hee turnd not his ensignes another way, till he saw the Sunne stoop vnder the sea, and his fires ouerwhelmed as it were with waters, not without some scruple in *Brutus*, who was chill'd at



the fight, left perhaps it had beene in him a kind of sacriledge. But the hardest hold of al was with the *Lucitanians*, and *Numantines*, nor that without cause, for only they in all *those* countreys were fitted with captaines. And we had found no lesse worke with the *Celtiberians*, had not *Solundicus*, chiefe author of that commotion, beene destroyed in the beginning, a most dangerous, and desperate man had he prosperd, who twirling a certaine speare of siluer, *which was* pretended by him to be sent from heauen, counterfeited the prophet, and drew all to admire, and follow him. But  
the

the same rashnesse which  
*had put him on*, making him  
also aduventure after twy-  
light towards the *Consuls*  
campe, a souldier chopt his  
iaueline into him, close at  
the pauilion it selfe. But  
*Viriathus* made the *Lusita-  
nians* plucke vp their cou-  
rages, a man of a most sharp  
and cunning wit, from  
hunter turning high-  
way thiefe, and from high-  
way thiefe turning prince,  
and captaine generall, and  
had fortune said the word,  
the *Romulus* of *Spaine*. For  
not contented to maintain  
the freedome of his nati-  
on, hee destroyed all the  
countreys on either side  
the riuers of *Iberus*, and


L 5 *Tagus,*

*Tagus*, with fire, and sword, foureteen yeeres together, and, assailing the camps of Prætors, & Presidents, had the slaughter of *Claudius Vnimanus*, or *One-hand*, and of his whole armie to almost the last man, and in his mountaines erected tropheas of such ensignes, robes, and mases of state as hee had wonne away of ours. At the last hee was brought into extremities by *Fabius Maximus*, Con-sull. But his successor *Ser-uilius Capio* stained the vi-ctorie. For greedie to bee ridde of the trouble once for all, he entred into prac-tice with some treacherous cōpanions, familiar friends  
of

of *Viriathus*, and got him murthered, being alreadie brought low, and readie to yeeld vpon any termes, and thereby gaue the enemye so much honor, as to make it thought that hee would not otherwise bee conquered.

## CHAP. XVIII.

*The Numantine war.*

 *S Numantia* was inferiour to *Carthage*, *Capua*, and *Corinth* for riches, so for vertue and honour, it was equall to them altogether, and if wee respect the men thereof, it was simply the greatest



greatest glorie of *Spaine*,  
for hauing neither wall,  
nor bulwarke, and beeing  
but onely situated vpon a  
little rising knoll, or hill by  
the riuer *Durius*, with no  
more then foure thousand  
it endured fourteene yeers,  
siege against an armie of  
fortie thousand: and not  
endured onely, but gaue  
also terrible ouerthrowes,  
and forced vs to accept of  
shamefull conditions. And  
remayning vnconquered,  
after all was done that  
could bee, no other person  
would serue the turne to  
subuert it, but he who sub-  
dued *Carthage*. To speake  
ingenuously, there was no  
warre of ours, the cause  
where-

whereof was more vniust  
then was this. For the *Segidensers*, their friends and  
kinsfolke, escaping our  
hands, were entertained  
by them. No intercessi-  
on vsed on their behalfe  
would bee heard. And al-  
beit they abstained from  
intermedling in any broiles  
of warre, they were not-  
with-standing commaun-  
ded, if they would haue a  
firme and formall peace,  
to purchase it by parting  
with their armes. This  
proposition was so inter-  
preted by the barbarous,  
as if they must goe hide a-  
way their heads in holes.  
Hereupon they forthwith  
fell to armes, *Megara* a  
most

most braue souldier, their captaine generall; and charging *Pompei* home in fight, they did choose to enter league, when they could haue made an end of him. After this they set vpon *Mancinus*, whom they so amated with daily slaughters, that he had not a souldier in his armie durst looke a *Numantine* in the face, or stand his voyce, yet such was their noblesse, that they were content to make a peace with him also, when they might haue had the killing of all his armie to a man. But the people of *Rome* no lesse ashamed, nor storming lesse at the reproach of

of these conclusions of peace with the *Numantines*, then they did for those at *Caudium*, discharged themselves from the dishonour of that base treatie, by yeelding vp *Marcinus* to the enemy. But Generall *Scipio*, one thoroughly season'd for the overthrow of cities by the burning of *Carthage*, grew hot at length vpon reuenge. But hee had more worke within his owne campe, then in the open field; with his owne men then with the *Numantians*. For his armie hauing vnder other captaines beene formerly tired with daily and iniust, but specially seruile



scruile labours, such of them as knew not how to vse their weapons, were commaunded, *for their ease who knew the vse*, to carrie more stakes, and earth to the rampire, and that those should be rayed with durt, who would not be smeared with bloud. Besides that, strumpets, scullions, and all things else which were not of necessitie to be vsed, were cut away. It is a saying, that *Such as the captaine is, such is the souldier*. The armie, thus reduced vnder discipline, encounters theemie, and then came that to passe which no man did euer hope for; the

Nu-

*Numantians*, in sight of all men ranne away. They would likewise haue yeelded themselves, if the conditions would haue beene but tolerable for men to accept. But nothing contenting *Scipio*, sauing a reall, and absolute victorie, they in such extremities resolute to make a desperate sallie, after they first had feasted well, as at their last viands, with halfe raw flesh, and a kinde of broth, or drinke made of corne, and called by the inhabitants *keale*, or *Calia*. This resolution of theirs discover'd to *Scipio*, hee would not afford, to men so minded, the fauour of battell, but

but girts them vp close  
with foure rampes, and  
hemming them round  
within trench, and coun-  
terscarph, they besought  
him for fight, that so hee  
might dispatch them like  
men. But when that  
would not bee granted,  
they agree to rush out  
howsoeuer, and comming  
so to handy-strokes, very  
many of them were slaine;  
and famine now comming  
fast vpon the residue, they  
liued yet a little longer.  
Their last helpe was to  
flie, but their wiues brake  
their horse-bridles, and  
committing an heinous  
offence through loue, be-  
rest them of that remedie.  
Their

Their end therefore being now no longer to bee deferred, their sufferance turnes into furie, decreeing among themselves to die in this manner: They made away their captains, themselves, and towne with the sword, with poyson, and with setting all on fire. Goe thy wayes, O thou most valiant citie of the world, and in mine opinion most happie withall, in the very worst that happened vpon thee, being that, for protection of thy friends thou didst defend thy selfe, with thine owne hand, and for so long a time, against that people which had all the earth




earth to backe, and beare them out. To conclude, the citie which was *thus* taken by the greatest captaine vnder heauen, left nothing of it selfe for the enemy to reioyce in ouer it. For, there was not a man of all *Numantia* left alieue to bee trailed in chaines; spoile, and bootie, as among poore folkes, there was not any; their armour and munition were burnt. So all the triumph which could bee had, was ouer a name alone.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XIX.

*A brieve repetition.*

 All this while the people of Rome were in their actions faire, noble, pious, holy, and magnificent. The ages following as they were as full of great acts, so were they also more troublesome, and foule vices still growing as the empire grew. So that if a man diuide into two parts this third age of their power, employed by them in attempts out of Italy, he must worthily confesse, the first hundred yeeres thereof, in which they tamed Africk,

A. V. C.  
DLXIV.

*Africke, Maedonia, Sicilia, and Spaine*, to bee, as the poets sing them, the golden age, the other hundred to bee plainly the yron, and bloudy one, and whatsoeuer else is more horribly cruell: as that, which with the *Iugurthine, Cimbrian, Mithridaticke, Parthian, Gallick and German* warres, whose acts made our glorie mount to heauen it selfe, did mingle those *Gracchian, and Drusine* massacres, yea, the bondmens warre, and (that no dis-honour might bee wanting) the warre against the sencers also. And finally, turning their weapon each vpon the other, they

they tore themselves into pieces, with the hands of *Marius*, and *Sylla*, and lastly of *Pompei*, and *Cæsar*, as it were in fits of rage, and furie, and in contempt of all religion. Which actions, though they are intricately wrapt one within the other, and confounded among themselves, neuerthelesse to make them the better to appeare, and that their heinous facts may not trouble their heroick, they shal be set forth apart. Therefore, to follow our first method, wee will commemorate those iust, and *solemne* warres against forrein nations, that the degrees of great-



greatnes by which the empire was day by day augmented, may bee manifest. Then will wee returne to those black deeds of theirs, in their monstons foule, and execrable ciuill bat-tels.

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CHAP. XX.

*The warre in Asia with*  
ARISTONICVS.

A.V.C.  
DCXX.

**S** *Pain* being conquerd in the west part of the world, the people of *Rome* enioyed peace in the East, nor peace only, but a kinde of vnusuall, and vnknowne felicitie, the estate of kings, and the riches

ches of whole realmes  
comming to them as be-  
quests, and legacies. *At-*  
*talus*, king of *Pergamus*,  
son of king *Eumenes*, once  
our associate, and fellow-  
souldier, made his last will  
thus, *I make the people of*  
*Rome the heire of all my*  
*goods.* And it was a part of  
his goods that hee did so.  
The people therefore of  
*Rome* entring vpon the  
whole estate, retain'd it not  
by fight, & force, but (which  
is more iust) by vertue of  
his deuice, and testament  
It is hard to say, whether  
they lost this legacie, or re-  
couer'd it sooner. *Aristoni-*  
*cus*, a yong fierce prince, &  
of the bloud royall, did  
M easily

easily worke the cities, accustomed to bee gouerned by kings, to acknowledge him for soueraigne lord, & those other which resisted him, as *Mindus*, *Samos*, *Colophon*, hee seis'd by force. He had the slaughter also of the armie of *Crassus*, Proconsul, & tooke him prisoner. But *Crassus* remēbring the honor of his house, and of the *Roman* name, strooke out the eye of his half-barbarous keeper with the yerk of a wand, to procure his owne killing thereby. And as he wisht, so it hapned. *Perperna*, soone after this, ouerthrew, and tooke *Aristonicus* in battell, who yeelding himselfe, was kept  
in

in chaines. *Marcus Aquilius* made an end of the remains of the *Asian* warre, by poysoning (O base!) the well-heads of certaine cities, to compell them thereby to yeeld. Which fact as it ripened the victorie, so it made the same infamous. For, against the will of the Gods, and the custome of ancestors, it blemished the luster of the *Roman* armes, (preserved till then religiously pure) with impure drugs, and forceries.

*The end of the second booke  
of Lucius Florus.*







THE  
HISTORIE  
OF THE RO-  
MANS.

*The third Booke.*

CHAP. I.

*The war with IUGURTH.*

**T**Hese things past  
in the Orient.  
But there was  
not the lik quiet  
in the South. Who would  
M 3      looke

looke for any war in *Africa*, after *Carthage* was subdued? But the kingdome of *Numidia* gaue to it selfe a great blow, and though *Annibal* was rid out of the way, yet *Iugurtha* had that in him which was to be feared: for he, the most false & crafty prince vnder heauen, ventured vpon the people of *Rome*, glorious, for great acts, and not to be conquered by the sword: and yet things fell out beyond all mens imaginations, that he the king, who surpast all others in cunning, should himselfe bee surprized by cunning. This prince grand child to *Masinissa*, and by adoption the son of *Micipsa*,  
moued

moued to it by ambition of  
soueraigntie, hauing resol-  
ued to murther his bro-  
thers, and yet not fearing  
them so much as the Se-  
nate, and people of *Rome*,  
vnder whose protection,  
and wardship they were,  
wrought his first black feat  
by practice, and vpon that  
plot getting *Hiemsals* head  
as hee was contriuing how  
to kill *Adherball* also, and  
hee flying to *Rome* for re-  
fuge, *Jugurtha* by soundly  
monyng his Ambassadors  
to bribe others with, drew  
euen the Senat also to take  
his part. And this was the  
first victory which he gaind  
of vs. Afterwards, when  
*Scaurus* was appointed by



the state to make partition of the kingdome betweene himselfe, and *Adherbal*, he conquerd the noble qualities of the Roman common-weale by corrupting him, and effected thereby his vndertaken wickednes the more boldly. But hainous acts neuer lye hidden long. The bribing of *Scaurus* came to light, and a decree was made to reuenge the parricidiall murther by warre. *Calpurnius Bestia*, Consull, was the first employed into *Numidia*. But the King, experimentally knowing, that gold could doe more against the *Romans* then Iron, brought his peace. Guilty of the  
pre-

premisses, hee notwithstanding both came vpon summons, and safe conduct to *Rome*, and with like audaciousnesse suborning the actors, murdered his competitor in the kingdome, *Massina* grand-child of *Massinissa*. This was another cause for the *Romans* to take armes vp against the tyrant. The reuenge therefore was committed to be taken by *Albinus*. But (O the shame) *Iugurtha* so ouerbribed his armie also, that our men voluntarily giuing way, he got the victory, and our camp withall; and reckning it in as a part of the price, that hee suffered the armie which hee had brought, to  
M 5 escape

escape his hands, did put  
vpō vs dishonorable terms.  
At the same time, *Metellus*,  
steppeth out against him,  
not so much in reuenge of  
the *Roman* empire, as to re-  
deeme the blemishes ther-  
of; and dealing most cun-  
ningly; one while by en-  
treaty, another while by  
threats, and fayning flight  
when hee meant nothing  
lesse, matcht him at his own  
weapons; nor contenting  
himselfe with the waste, and  
desolation of fieldes, and  
villages, made attempts vp-  
on the chiefe fortresses of  
*Numidia*, and long time  
sought to get *Zama* though  
in vaine: neuerthelesse hee  
lackt *Tibala*, wher the kings  
mu-

munition, and treasures lay. So hauing stript him out of his cities, hee pursued him through *Mauritania*, and *Getulia*, flying his owne confines, and kingdome. Last of all, *Marius*, much augmenting the armie, as hauing, according to the obscuritie of his birth, admitted the scum of *Rome* to the oath of soldiers, sets vpon *Iugurtha* wounded as he was, & already forced to flie, and yet ouercame him no more easily then as if he had been fresh, and vnbroken. This man most fortunately mastred *Capsa*, a city dedicated to *Hercules*, seated in the middle of *Africa*, enuironed with sands, and  
serpents,

A.V.C.  
DCXLII.



serpents; and scaled *Mulucha*, buile vpon a steepe mountain, a certaine *Ligurian* leading vp to it vpon break-neck clifs, and high ouer-hanging places; and gaue to king *Bocchus*, who for kindreds sake tooke his part, a terrible ouerthrow at *Cirta*. *Bocchus* thereupon distrusting his owne estate, and fearing to be drawn into another mans ruines, as accessarie, indented for his owne peace, and safetie at the perill of *Iugurtha*. So that most false and slippery man, by his father in Lawes practices ensnared, was betraid into the hands of *Sulla*. Thus in the end the people of *Rome* had the gazing

zing vpon him, brought laden with yrons in triumph: and he againe though ouer borne, and fast bound, beheld that city, which he like a lying prophet had sung, would one day perish, if it could once meete with a chapman. Let it notwithstanding haue beene neuer so saleable, it had a chapman *in him*, and, seeing he escaped not, sure wee are, that it shall neuer perish.

## CHAP. II.

*The Alobrogian war.*

**I**N this wise went things with the people of *Rome* in the South world. The troubles

A. V. C.  
DCXX  
VIII.

bles which brake out north ward, were farre more manifold, and horrible: no quarter is so disquietous, the skie there alwayes lowering, and the peoples natures harsh, and peeuish: the outrageous enemy burst forth vpon this side, and vpon that, and from the midst it selfe of the North. The *Salyans*, of all the nations beyond the *Alps*, were the first who felt our wrath, by reason of a complaint, which they of *Masilia*, a friend-towne, most true, & firme to vs, had made of their incursions. The next were the *Allobroges*, and *Arvernois*, for that the *Ædui* implored our helpe, and

and assistance, against them as vsing the like vexations, *Varus*, and *Isara* which run through *Vindilicia*, and the swiftest of riuers the *Rhone*, are witnesses of our victorie, the thing which most frighted the barbarous, was the sight of the Elephants, as those which matcht themselves in boistroufnes. The brauest obiect in this triumph was the king himselfe, *Bituitus*, presented to vs in discoloured armes, and siluer chariot, iust as hee fought. How great, and how greatly important the victory was, *in the opinion of both*, may bee coniectured by this, that *Domitius Aenobarbus*, and *Fabius Maxi-*



*Maximus*, reared towres  
of stone vpon the places of  
battell, and fixed tropheas  
on their tops, adorning with  
the enemies spoyle, which  
was not our wont till then.  
For the people of *Rome* ne-  
uer vpbraided the van-  
quishd enemy with their  
ouerthrow.

### CHAP. III

*The Cimbrian, Theuto-  
nicke, and Tigurin  
warre.*

A.V.C.  
DCXL.

**T**H E *Cimbrians*,  
*Theutons*, and *Ti-  
gurins*, flying from  
the utmost bounds of *Gal-  
lia*, the Ocean having swal-  
lowed

lowed their countreyes,  
sought newe habitations  
where they could finde  
them out, through the  
world: and being bard all  
entrance into *Gall, & Spain*,  
they wheeling about to *Ita-  
lie*, sent their ambassadors  
to *Silanus*, where hee lay  
encamped, and from thence  
to the *Senat*, entreating that  
martiall common-weale to  
allot them out some pro-  
portions of land, in steade  
of pay; for which they  
should alwayes vse the ser-  
uice of their hands, and  
swords, at their good plea-  
sure. But what land should  
the *Roman* people diuide  
among them, who were  
readie to goe together by  
the

the eares among themselves, about lawes touching the allotting out of grounds? Their petition therefore being reiected, what they could not compass by entreaties, they concluded to winne by force. Nor could *Silanus* hold out against them in the first brunt of the barbarous, nor *Manilius* in the second, nor *Cepio* in the third. They were all of them defeated, and driven out of their tents, and trenches. They had made an end of vs, had not *Marius* hapned to liue in that age. Yet euen hee himselfe not daring presently to encounter them, held his  
his

his souldiers within their strength, till that inuincible rage, and furious onset, which goes current with the barbarous for true valour, fell. Thereupon, they marcht about back, cracking, and vpbrayding vs, and asking in scorn (so confident they were of sacking the Citie) what they would haue home to their wiues. Nor more slowly then was menaced, they rusht thorow the *Alps*, that is to say the very barres of *Italy*, in three maine battels. *Marius* makes wondrous speed after, and out-stripping the enemy by shortest cuts ouertakes the *Theutons*,  
who



who had the vauntguard,  
at the very climbe of the  
*Alpes*, in a place called *A-*  
*qua Sextia*, and quite di-  
strest them in their ouer-  
much securitie. The e-  
nemie was master of the  
valley, and riuer, and our  
men had no water to  
drinke at all. Whether  
*Marius* tooke that drie  
ground of purpose, or  
turn'd by wit his errour to  
aduantage, is doubtfull to  
say, but courage inforced  
by necessitie, was for cer-  
taine, the cause of victorie.  
For his armie crying out  
for water, *Yee are men*  
(quoth hee) *and there it is:*  
they fought therefore with  
such courage, & made such  
slaugh-

slaughter of the *enemies*,  
that the *Romans* hauing  
the day, dranke not more  
water out of the colour'd  
riuer, then they did of the  
bloud of the barbarous.  
Surely, king *Theutobocchus*  
himselſe, who was wont to  
vawt ouer foure, or fiue  
horses ſet together, had  
ſcarce any time to get one  
now for himſelſe to flie  
away vpon, and, be-  
ing apprehended in the  
next foreſt, was ſingle an  
whole ſhew himſelſe, be-  
ing a perſon of ſo huge  
an height, as hee ouer-  
topt the tropheas ſelues.  
The *Theutons* vtterly thus  
deſtroide, hee turnes  
vppon the *Cimbrians*,  
They

( who would belceue it?)  
clambring ouer at the crags  
of *Tridentum*, through the  
snow, which makes it win-  
ter all wayes on the *Alpes*,  
and rayfeth them higher  
then naturally their ridges  
are, came rolling down vp-  
on *Italie* in plumbs. They  
attempted to passe the ri-  
uer *Athesis*, not by bridge,  
or boat, but according to  
their lubberly wits, assaid  
to stop it first with their  
bodies: but when they saw  
they could not stay the  
streame with their hands,  
and targets, they plasht  
downe trees, and so crost  
ouer, and had they imme-  
diately set on towards the  
citic, the perill had beene

extremely great. But in the *Venetian* grounds, whose mould is in a manner the finest of all *Italie*, the daintinesse of the ayre, and soile entendred their spirits; and being otherwise well softened with the vse of bread, sodden flesh, and sweete wines, *Marius* in very good season sets vpon them: they praid him to assigne them a day of battell, which hee named to bee the next of all. They ioyned in a most spacious champaine called *Caudium*, and there one hundred, and fortie thousand of them left their liues: so they were fewer now in the whole first number, by another third. They had



had the execution of the barbarous for an whole dayes space. These also taught our captaine generall to piece out manhood with martiall cunning, imitating *Anibal*, and his arts at *Cannæ*: for hauing to begin with, a mistie day, and by that *an* aduantage to charge them at vnaware, & the same a windy one also, which might serue to carry the dust into their eyes, & faces, *Marius*, making use of all, ranged his battell towards the rising Sunne, so that the brightnesse, and repercussion of the beames vpon *our* helmets, made the heauens seem as if they were on fire, as was by and by,

by, afterwards vnderstood by the captiues, nor was it a lesse worke to ouercome their wiues, then themselves. For hauing made a *barricado* about them with carts, and waggons, they strooke at vs from aloft, as it were from towrtoppes, with staues, and lances. Their death was as gallant as their fight. For when the ambassage which they dispatched to *Marius*, could not obtaine libertie at *his hands*, and priesthood (nor was it lawfull) they euery-where strangled their infants, or palnt out their braines, and either, one of them killed the other, or making  
N haltars

halters of their tresses  
of haire trust themselves  
vp by the necks, vpon  
boughs, or the tails of their  
carts. King *Beleus* fighting  
couragiously was beaten  
downe dead, and not a-  
gainst his will. The other  
battell consisting of the *Ti-  
gurins*, which had taken  
vp the smaller hills of the  
*Norrick Alps*, as it were for  
a back, or succour to their  
fellowes, betaking them-  
selves to base flight, and  
trading in robberies, slipt  
away whither they could,  
and vanished. These so  
glad, and glorious newes,  
concerning the libertie of  
*Italie*, and the deliuerance  
of the empire came first to  
the


the peoples eares not by men, as the manner is, but (if it be not against religion to belecue it) by the Gods themselues. For the same day, vpon which the thing was done, young men crown'd with laurel, were seene before the temple of *Castor*, and *Pollux*, reaching letters to the Prætor, and a common rumour without a knowne author, luckily ran in the theater. The *Cimbrians* are ouercome. Then which thing what could be more admirable, or glorious? for *Rome*, as if lifting her selfe on tip-toe, vpon her owne hils, she had beene present at the sight of the battell, the  
N 2 people,



people, as is vsual in a shew of sword-plaiers, clap their hands in applause, at the selfe-same instant in which the *Cimbrians* were ouerthrowne in battell.

### CHAP. IIII.

#### *The Thracian warre.*

fter the *Macedonians*, the *Thracians* (if the gods will) rebelled, who themselves were tributaries to the *Macedonians*: nor content to make inroads into the next prouinces, they did the like in *Thessaly*, and *Dalmatia*, running out as farre

farre as to the *Adrian* sea,  
and stopping there as at  
Natures entreatie, they  
threw their darts into the  
waues themselves. Meane-  
while, there was no kinde  
of crueltie left vnpractised  
vpon the captiues, during  
all that time. They sacri-  
fice mans bloud to the  
Gods, quaffing it out of  
their enemies sculls, by  
this kinde of mockage defi-  
ling death aswell with fire,  
as fume, and teare infants  
quick out of their mothers  
wombs with torméts. The  
*Soraiscans* were of all the  
*Thracians* the most sauage,  
and had as much craft  
as *wildnesse* of courage.  
The situation of their  
N 3 woods,

woods, & mountaines conspired with their shrew'd, & wily wits. All the armie therefore which *Cato* led, was not only put to rowt, or flight by them, but (which is like a wonder) was wholly entrapt, and waylaid. *Didius* beats them back into their own *Thrace* as they straggled, & dispersed themselves heere and there on boot-haling. *Dru-sus* draue them farther off, and forbad them to passe *Danubius*. *Minucius* destroyed them all about *A-brus*, not without losse, I confesse, of many of his owne, while they ride vpon the false crusts of yce breaking vnder. *Piso* scow-  
red

red *Rhodope*, and *Caucasus*.  
*Curio* pierced as farre as  
*Dracia* : but the gloomi-  
nesse of the woods coold  
his courage. *Appius* ranne  
vp as farre as to *Sarmatia*.  
*Lucullus* to *Tanais* , the  
bounder of those nations,  
and to the lake *Meotis*. Nor  
were these most mercilesse  
enemies otherwise tamed,  
then by vsing their owne  
measure towards them : no  
pitie was taken of their pri-  
soners , but all of them rid  
out of the world with fire,  
and sword. But nothing so  
terrifide the barbarous,  
as the chopping off their  
hands , by which they see-  
med to ouerliue their own  
punishment.



## CHAP. V.

*The war with Mithridates.*

A.V.C.  
DCLIX.



THE *Ponticke* nations are planted towards the North vpon the sea on the left hand of vs, and are so called of the *Pontick* sea. The first King of all these nations, and countreyes was *Atheas*, afterwards *Artabazes*, who descended of the *seuen Persians*. *Mit hridates* comming of him, was the mightiest of *them* all. For whereas foure yeeres serued against *Pyrhus*, and seventeene yeeres against *Anibal*, he resisted fortie yeeres, till finally subdued

subdued in three huge wars, the felicitie of *Sulla*, the vertue of *Lucullus*, and the mightinesse of *Pompei*, brought him to nothing. Hee pretended for the cause of his hostilitie, before Lieutenaunt *Cassius*, *Nicomedes* of *Bithynia*, whom hee charged with inuading his confines. But the truth is, that blowne-out with ambition, hee coueted the monarchie of all *Asia*, and, if hee could, of *Europe* also. Our vices gaue him hope, and confidence vnto it. For beeing diuided among our selues with ciuill warres, the very opportunitie allured  
N 5 him,

him and *Marius*, *Sulla*, and *Sertorius* laid that remote side of the empire open. In these wounds of the commonweale, and amidst these tumults, this sudden whirlwinde of the *Pontick* warre, as if taking aduantage of the times, blew from off as it were the far-moſt watch-towre of the Northerne world at vnawares vpon vs, being both wearie then, and diuerſely diſtracted. The fiſt blaſt of this warre ſwept away *Bithynia* from vs in a trice. Then the like terrour fell vpon the reſt of *Aſia*. Nor were the cities, and nations thereof ſlow in reuolting to the

the king. And hee was at hand, and prest *them* hard, vsing crueltie as a vertue. For what was more deadly dire, then that one edict of his, by which hee commaunded all men thorow *Asia*, who were free of *Rome*, to bee massacred? At that time certainly, houses, temples, altars, and all *sorts of lawes*, aswell diuine, as humane, were violated. But this terror vpon *Asia*, vnlockt *Europe* also to the king. By *Archelaus* therefore, and *Neoptolemus*, hee disseised vs *there* of all, excepting *Rhodes* onely, (which held for vs more firmly then the rest) of  
the



the Iles of the Cyclades, Delos, and Eubæa, yea and Athens also, the glorie it selfe of Greece. The terrour of the kings name breathed now vpon Italy it selfe, and vpon the very citie of Rome. Lucius Sulla therefore, an excellent good man, while hee was in action of armes, and of no lesse violence, shoued the enemye backe as it vvere vvith one of his hands, from encroaching any farther. And first he brought Athens to such extremities by siege, that hee made that citie (what man would credit it?) which vvvas the mother of corne, to cate mans flesh for hunger,

ger, and vnder-mining  
their port *Piræus*, and  
more then fixe walls of  
theirs, after hee had ta-  
med them, yet, though  
himselſe called them the  
moſt ingratefull men, hee  
neuertheleſſe reſtored to  
them their temples, and  
reputation, for the honor,  
and reuerence of deceaſed  
anceſtors: and vwhen *Eu-  
baea*, and *Bæotia* had now  
chaſed the garrifons away  
which the king had billet-  
ted vpon them, hee diſ-  
comfited all the royall for-  
ces together, in one ſet  
battell at *Cherenea*, and  
in another at *Orchomenus*:  
and from thence croſſing  
foorth-with into *Asia*,  
diſtreſt

distrest *Mithridates* himselfe : and there also had been an end of the quarrel, if his desire had not rather bin to haue triumpht speedily ouer the enimie then completely : this was the state in which *Sulla* left *Asia*: the league with the *Ponticks* recouered *Bithynia* of *Nicomedes*, and *Cappadocia* of *Ariobarzanes* ; as if *Asia* had againe been ours, as at the beginning: but *Mithridates* was but repulsed only. This course therefore daunted not the *Ponticks*, but set them more on fire. For the king hauing had *Asia*, and as it were tasted the baite of *Europe*, sought to recouer it now by the law  
of

of armes, not as belonging to others, but, because hee had once lost it, as his own. These fires therefore, as not sufficiently quencht, brake out into a greater flame then before; whereupon *the king* repairing his armies, augmented with greater numbers thē earst; and to bee brieft, with the whole powers of his realm, he inuaded *Asia* againe by sea, and land, and riuers. *Cyzicum* a citie ennobled with a castle, wals, port, and towers of marble, beautifies the shores of *Asia*. Against this place, as if it were another *Rome*, hee bent his vtmost abilities: but the citie was encouraged



ged to withstand vpon the newes of *Lucullus* his approach, who (a wondrous thing to bee spoken) floating on a blowne bladder, and steering himselfe with his feete, seeming, to such as lookt-on a farre off, like some swimming whale, escaped thorow the middle of the enemies fleet: and calamitie forth-with turning it-selfe to the other side, the king tyred with protraction of the siege, & famine bringing plague, *Lucullus* ouer-tooke him in his retreat, and made such work among his men, that the riuers *Granicus* and *Aesopus*, ran bloud; the craftie king knowing the Ro-  
mans

*mans* couetousnesse, will'd  
his people to scatter fardles  
and money as they fled, to  
slacken the pursuers speed :  
neither was his flight more  
fortunate by sea, then it  
was by land ; for his nauie  
which consisted of one  
hundred saile, deepe laden  
with munition, ouertaken  
with a tempest in the sea of  
*Pontus*, suffered such foule  
spoile, as answered the mis-  
chiefe of a battell at sea : no  
otherwise then as if *Lucul-  
lus*, beeing as it were in-  
league with the winds, and  
waues, might seeme to  
haue giuen order to the  
weather, for beating down  
*Mithridates*. Though all  
the strengths of that most  
power

powerfull kingdome were  
in this wise ground to pie-  
ces, yet losses made his spi-  
rit greater. Betaking him-  
selfe therefore to his next  
neighbor nations, he drew  
the whole east almost, and  
north of the world to ac-  
companie his ruine. *Iberi-  
ans, Caspians, Albans,* and  
either of the *Armenia's*  
were solicited to take part,  
& *Pompeis* fortune sought  
euery where about for dig-  
nitie, name, and titles with  
which to glorifie him, who  
beholding *Asia* on fire  
with new combustions, and  
that more kings sprung stil  
out of other, iudging it no  
wisedome to delay time,  
while in the meane space  
the

the powers of *enemy*-coun-  
treys might vnite them-  
selues, he forthwith makes  
a bridge of boats, and, of  
all men before his dayes,  
was the first of ours who  
passed ouer *Euphrates*, and  
lighting vpon the flying  
king in the middle of *Ar-*  
*menia*, made a dispatch of  
the warre (how great was  
the happines of the man!)  
in one onely battell: this  
was fought by night, and  
the moone was also for vs:  
for shining at the backe of  
the enemy, as if shee were  
in pay on our side, and in  
the faces of the *Romans*,  
the *Ponticks* mistaking their  
owne shadowes, projected  
long, as at her going down,  
laid



laid at them as at the *very* bodies of their enemies. So *Mithridates* was that night vtterly vanquished. For from that time forward hee was able to doe nothing, though trying all the wayes possible, after the maner of snakes, whose head being bruised, they threaten last of all with the taile. For after his escape, his meaning was to terrifie *Colchos*, the sea-coasts of *Cicilia*, and our *Campania*, with his sudden comming: then, ouer-turning the port *Pyræus*, to ioyne the countreyes together as farre as betweene *Colchis*, and *Bosphorus*, from thence to march through  
*Thracia*

*Thracia, Macedonia, and Greece, and so to assaile Italy vpon the sudden. These were his proiects, and they went no farther. For his subiects reuolting from him, and himselfe preuented by the treason of his sonne Pharnaces, hauing labourd in vaine to effect it by poison, he kild himselfe with his sword. Meane-while Cneus the great, pursuing the remainders of the rebellion of Asia, flew vp, and downe at pleasure through diuers countries, and nations. For following the Armenians towards the east, and taking Artaxata their principall citie, he granted back the kingdom*  
to

to *Tigranes*, vpon *his* submission. But in marching north, towards *Scythia*, he guided his course by starrs, as if he had bin at sea; puts the *Colchians* to the sword; takes the *Iberians* to mercy, spares the *Albanes*, and encamping vnder mount *Caucasus* it-selfe, commanded *Orodes*, the *Colchian* king, to descend from thence into the plaine; *Artoces*, prince of the *Iberians* to giue in his children for hostages: of his own meere motion he rewards *Orodes*, sending vnto him out of his *Albania*, a couch of gold, and other gifts; then turning his forces Southward, & marching through

*Libanus*

*Libanus* in *Syria*, and *Damascus*, he displaid the *Roman* ensignes round about, passing through those odoriferous woods, and groues of balme and frankincense. The *Arabians* were at his seruice. The *Iewes* assaid to defend *Hierusalem*: But he forced that citie also, and saw openly that grand mysterie, as vnder a skie of beaten gold; the brethren at ods about the kingdom, and hee made vmpire, adiudged the crowne to *Hircanus*; claps *Aristobulus* into yrons for refusing to obey the award. Thus the people of *Rome* by *Pompei* their captain generall over-running al *Asia* in the greatest




test breadth thereof, made that which was the vtmost prouince of the empire to bee now the middlemost: for excepting the *Parthians* (who did rather choose our friendship) and the *Indians* (who knew vs not as yet) all *Asia* between the red sea, the *Caspian* gulph and the *Ocean*, was posselt by vs, as either tamed, or distressed by the *Pompeian* legions.

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CHAP. VI.

*The Warre with the  
Pyrates.*

 Hile the *Romane* people was held busied in diuers parts

parts of the world, the *Cilicians* inuade the seas, destroy commerce, break the bonds of humane societie, and hinder all navigation like a tempest. The troubles raised in *Asia* by the warres of *Mithridates*, be-gate boldnesse in these desperate, and raging theeues, while vnder the tumults of a forraine warre, and at the enuie of a stranger king, they roued without punishment; and contenting themselves in the beginning with the neighboring seas, vnder *Isidorus* captain, they practised their robberies between *Cræte*, and *Cyrene*, *Pyraus*, and *Acaia*, and cape *Maleum*, which  
O they

they entituled *Cape gold*, by reason of braue booties. *Publius Seruilius* was employd out against them, and though he bulged their light, and nimble friggets, with his heauie, and well-appointed ships of warre, yet the victorie hee got cost blood: nor satisfied with driuing them from of the water, hee subuerted their strongest cities, which abounded with daily-gotten pillage, as *Phaselis*, *Olympus*, and *Isaurus*, the principall fortresse it selfe off all *Cilicia*, and, vpon the conscience of his great enterprise, loued the surname *Isauricus*. Neuerthelesse, they could not bee kept

kept on shore, though broken at sea with so many calamities; but as certaine creatures who haue a double gift to liue in either element, the *Romans* were no sooner departed from thence, but impatient of land-life, they launcht againe into their water, and somewhat farther out then formerly. So *Pompey*, fortunate before that time, seemed now also worthy to haue the glory of this seruice, as an accession to his imployments against *Mithridates*. This pestilent plague dispearsed ouer the whole sea, hee resolving to extinguish at once, and for euer, carryed his attempt



with a kinde of diuine preparation. For hauing abundance of ships aswell of the *Romans*, as of our friendes, the *Rhodians*, hee guarded both the sides of *Pontus*, and the coasts of the *Ocean*, with many vice-admiralls, and commanders. *Gellius* was set to waite vpon the *Tuscan* sea; *Plotius* vpon the *Sicilian*; *Gratillius* vpon the *Ligustine* bay; *Marcus Pomponius* vpon the *Gallicke*; *Torquatus* vpon the *Balearian*; *Tiberius Nero* vpon the *Caditanian*, where our seas beginne; *Lentulus* vpon the *Libyc*; *Marcellinus* vpon the *Egyptian*; *Pompeys* young sonne vpon the

A.

*Adriatick*; *Marcus Portius* vpon the very iawes of *Pro-pontis*; who so shrowded his fleete, that hee watcht at that passage, as if it had beene at a gate. So all the pyrates wheresoeuer, thus enuironed, within as it were an hunting toyle, at all harbours, bayes, shelters, creekes, promontories, straights, halfe-iles, were vtterly distressed. *Pompey* vndertooke *Cilicia*, the mother, and fountaine of this warre. And the enemies were forward to fight, not for any hope they had, but because that being ouer-borne, they would seeme to dare: but yet no farther, then as only

to brooke the first shooke. For when they beheld the beake-heads of our clashing gallies charge in ring vpon them, they forthwith strooke saile, threw away oares, made a generall shewt (a signe among them of yeelding) and begged life. A victorie gained with lesse bloudshed then this, as we at no time had, so neither did wee euer finde a people more loyall to vs then they. And that was long of our Generalls high wisdom, who transplanted this broode of mariners far of, out of the very ken of the sea, and as it were reddred them fast in the vp-lands. Thus at the same time

time hee recouerd the seas,  
for the vse of merchants, &  
restored to land her owne  
men. In this victorie what  
should wee first admire?  
whether celeritie, because  
it was gotten in forty daies?  
or good fortune, for that he  
lost not a vessell? or final-  
ly the lastingnesse, for that  
there neuer was any pirate  
after?

## CHAP. VII.

### *The Creticke warre.*

**T**He Creticke warre,  
if we will haue the  
truth, our selues  
made to our selues, onely  
vpon a desire to conquer  
O 4 that

A. V. C.  
DCXX  
CV.



that noble Iland. It seemed to haue fauord *Mithridates*, for which *seemings* sake we meant to take reuenge by the sword. *Marcus Antonius* was the first who inuaded it, borne vp with so wonderfull an hope, and affiance of victorie, that hee fraught his ships with more fetters, then weapons. Therefore hee had the reward of his dotage. For the *Cretensians* intercepted most part of his nauie, and hoising the bodies of such as they tooke prisoners, vp in sailes, & tacklings, rowed backe into their Ports, as it were with a fore-winde in triumph. Then *Metellus* wasting the whole


whole Iland with fire, and sword, pent them within their castles, and cities, *Gnosus*, *Erythraea*, and (as the *Greekes* are wont to speake) the mother of cities *Cydona* : and hee so mercileffely plagued the captiues, that most of the Ilanders poysoned themselues, other sent their surrenders to *Pompey* absent : who busied in the enterprises of *Asia*, and sending *Octavius* to *Crete*, as gouernour, was laughed to scorne, for meddling in another mans prouince, and prouoked *Metellus* to exercise the right of a conquerour the more bitterly vpon the

*Cretans*, and hauing vanquish't *Lasthenes*, and *Panares*, captaines of *Cydonia*, return'd victorious, and yet brought nothing greater backe of so famous a conquest, then the surname *Creticus*.

## CHAP. VIII.

### *The Balearian warre.*

A. V. C.  
DCXXXI

 He house of *Metellus Macedonicus* was so farre forth accustomed to warlike surnames, that the one of his sonnes obtayning the title *Creticus*, another of them was eftsloones stiled *Balearicus*. The *Baleares* had

had about the same time made the seas dangerous with their pyracies. A man would wonder that those wilde, and sauage people durst once so much as looke from their rocke-toppes downe vpon the sea: But, more then so, they ventur'd foorth to sea in bungled boates, and now, and then frightened such as saild by, with suddaine on-fets, and now also when they a farre off descry'd the *Roman* nauie approach in the maine sea, conceiuing it to bee purchase, they had the hearts to assaile it, and at the first charge couerd it with an huge showre of small and great




great stone. Each of them  
vseth three slings in bat-  
tell. Who will wonder if  
they bee excellent marke-  
men, when these are the  
onely armes the nation  
hath, and are bred vp in  
the practice of them from  
their child-hoode? A boy  
gets no morsell at his mo-  
thers hands, but that of  
which shee makes a white,  
and which himselfe must  
hit. But this kind of haile  
did not long terrifie the  
*Romans*. After they came  
to hand-strookes, and felt  
our beake-heads, and ia-  
uelines comming, they  
raised a bellowing crie, like  
so many beasts, and fled  
to shore, where slipping in  
among

among the next hillocks,  
the first worke was to find  
them out, the next to con-  
quer them.

## CHAP. IX.

*The Voyage into  
Cyprus.*

 He finall destinie of  
Ilands was athand.  
*Cyprus* therefore  
yeelded it selfe without  
warre. Of this Ile, aboun-  
ding in ancient riches, and,  
besides that, consecrated  
to *Venus*, *Ptolomie* was  
king; and the report of her  
wealth was such, nor that  
vntruely, that the people  
which were conquerours  
of


A. V. C.  
DCXX  
VII.

of the world, and accustomed to graunt away whole kingdomes, gaue in charge to *Publius Claudius*, a tribune of theirs, author of the motion, to confiscate that prince, though aliue, and in league with them. At the bruit whereof hee shortned his dayes by poyson. The riches of *Cyprus* were conueighed in barges vp the riuer *Tiber* by *Porcius Cato*, which brought more treasure to the treasurie of the people of *Rome*, then any triumph.

CHAP.

## CHAP. X.

*The Gallicke Warre.*

 *Sia* subdued by the hand of *Pompey*, fortune transferred vpon *Cæsar* the conquest of that which was left vntoucht in *Europe*. And there remained the most terrible of all other nations, the *Galls*, and *Germanes*: and *Britaine* though diuided from the whole world, yet had notwithstanding one to conquer it. The first cause of this trouble begun at the *Heluetians*, who seated betweene the *Rhene*, and *Rhodanus*, and their countreys

A V. C.  
DCXCV.



treys, prouing too narrow for their swarmes, came to demand of vs other habitations, hauing first set their townes on fire. A solemne signe among them of neuer returning thither. But we asking time for deliberation, and during that delay, when *Cesar*, by cutting downe the bridge ouer *Rhone*, had taken from them the meanes of flying away, hee by and by led backe that most warlike people into their olde homes, as a shepheard driues his flockes to their sheep-folds. The following battell which was fought against the *Belgians*, was much more bloudy,

against men who fought for freedome. Here the *Romans* did many famous feats of armes, and this of *Cæsars* was most singular, that his armie inclining to flie, he snatcht the target from one who was running away, and charging vpon the face of the enemies, restored the battell with his owne hand. After this hee encountered the *Veneti* at sea, but the combat was greater with the *Ocean* then with the enemies shippes. For they were bungerly made, and mis-shapen, and had presently beene split with our beake-heads, but the shallow places hindered the

the fight, that the tide withdrawing vpon course, during the skirmish, the *Ocean* might as it were seeme to haue beene stickler in the battell. Hee had *elsewhere* also to deale with difficulties vvhich grew from the nature of the nations, and places. The *Aquitans*, a subtill generation, betooke themselves to grots, and holes vnder ground: *Cesar* had damd them vp. The *Morini* slipt aside into the woods: hee commaunded to fire them. Let no man say the *Galls* are onely fierce, they vse fraud also. *Induciomarus* assembled the *Treuirists*, *Ambiorix* the *Eburones*,  
and

and making a combination among themselves in *Cæsars* absence, both of them found out his severall lieutenants generall. But *Titus Labienus* stoutly repulsed the one of them, & brought that kings head away. The other laying an *ambuscado* in the valley, overcame us by craft, and so the campe was sackt, and the gold thereof taken. There wee lost *Cotta*, with *Titurius Sabinus* lieutenant generall. Nor could wee ever bee meet with that king after, for hee plaide least in sight beyond the *Rhene* perpetually. But *Rhene*, for all that, escaped us not, as neither was it fit, that



that it should be a free receiver, and defender of our enemies. But Cæsars ground of warre against the Germans was at first most iust. For the *Sequani* complain'd of their incursions. How great was then the pride of *Arionistus*, when our Ambassadors said, *come thou to Cæsar? What is that Cæsar? quoth the king? And let him come to mee if hee will, and what concernes it him what our Germanie doth? am I a meddler in the Roman affaires?* The terrour therefore of this new nation was so great throughout the campe, that they who were of the maine battell, made

made euery where their  
last wills, and testaments.  
But those giantlike bodies,  
by how much the huger  
they were, by so much  
were they the fairer marke  
for a sword, or dart to hit.  
What the seruour of our  
souldiers was in the fight.  
cannot bee set forth in any  
example more clearely  
then in this, that when the  
barbarous whelmed their  
shields ouer their heads,  
couering themselues as vn-  
der a roofe, or pent-house,  
or as a tortoys vnder the  
shell, the *Romans* sprung vp  
vpon the shieldes, and  
from thence did cut their  
throats. Againe, when the  
*Menapians* complained to  
vs

us of the *Germans*, *Cæsar* passeth ouer the *Mose*, vp-on a bridge of boats, seekes out *Rhene* it selfe, and the enemies, among the *Her-cinian* woods. But all the whole race of them was fled into the wildes, and marshes, the armie of the *Romans* appearing on a sudden on this side the banke of *Rhene*, strooke such an amazement among them. Nor did wee crosse that riuer onely once, but againe also, and that by a bridge made ouer it. At which time their affright was much augmented, when they beheld their *Rhene* taken prisoner as it were, and yoaked with a bridge

bridge, betaking themselves afresh in flight to their forests, and fennie places; that which most fretted *Cesar*, being that hee had not whom to conquer. Thus all made ours both at land, and sea, hee casts his eye vpon the *Ocean*, and as if the *Roman* world sufficed not, his minde was set how to achieve another. For this cause gathering a nauie, he made for *Britaine*. Hee crost into *Britaine* vvith marueilous speede; for weighing anchor out of the harbour of the *Morini*, at the third watch, hee was landed in the Iland before noone. The shores there,



there, were full of the enemies troubled troupes, and the chariots of war whirled vp and downe disorderly. their riders quaking at the wonder of the sight: their feare therefore was instead of a victorie. The timorous *Britans* yeelded vp their armes, and gaue hostages: and *Cesar* had then marcht farther, had not the *Ocean* giuen his shatterd fleete a sore scourging with his billowes. Thereupon hee returnd into *Gall*, and with a greater armada, and more forces then before, did thrust out once againe into the same *Ocean*, and againe pursuing the same *Britans* into the *Caledonian* woods  
he

hee also caused *Caelianus*, one of their kings, to bee fast bound in chaines. Contenting himselfe with this (for his intention was not to get provinces, but glorie) he makes back into *Gal* with more spoiles then at first, the *Oceans* selfe more quiet and fauourable, as if it confest it selfe too weake for *Cesar*. But the last mightiest conspiracie of the *Galls*, was, when that prince so dreadfull for stature, martiall skill, and courage, and whose very name seemed deuised to strike a terrour, *Vercingetorix*, drew at once all the *Aruernois*, and *Bituriges*, the *Carnutes*, and *Sequani*

P                      into

into a league, by speaking bigge among them, when the assemblies of people were thickest, as in their groues vpon festiuall, and counsell-dayes, erecting their mindes thereby for recouerie at their ancient libertie. *Cesar* was at this time absent out of *Gallia*, busie in taking fresh musters at *Rauenna*, and the *Alpes* themselves heapt high with winter snowes, and so the wayes cloyed vppe, they presumed hee was fast, and safe enough. But of how fortunate a rashnesse was hee at the newes? Ouer craggess, and cliffes of mountaines, thorow wayes, and drifts,  
of

of snow , till that time  
pathlesse , hee with light  
armed bands of souldiers  
got into *Gall* , vnited his  
winter-camps there, which  
stood farre distant, and was  
himselfe in person in the  
middle of *Gallia* , before  
the remotest part feared  
his comming. Then as-  
saulting the heart-strengths  
of the warre, hee destroy'd  
*Anaricum* , and a garri-  
son in it of fortie thousand,  
and leuel'd *Alexia* to the  
ground with fire , which  
had two hundered and  
fiftie thousand fighting  
men to rescue it. The  
whole stresse of the warre  
was about *Gregonia*. For  
that most spacious Citie,




hauing foure-score thousand defendents, walls also, a castell, and craggie cliffes, was girt-in round by *Cesar* with workes, stakes, and a ditch through which hee drew the river, and with eightene severall camps in the whole compasse, and an huge counterscarpe, by which meanes he tamed it first with famine, and such of the defendents as durst sally out, being either cut in pieces in the trenches with the sword, or gored vpon the stakes, hee at last constrained it to yeeld that very king himselfe, the principall glorie of *Cesars* conquest, both came

like

like an humble suitor into the campe, and throwing his caparisons, and armes at his foote, saide thus vnto him, *O thou most valiant of men, thou hast conquered a valiant man.*

## CHAP. XI.

*The Parthian  
Warre.*

Hile the people of Rome vtterly distrest the Galls towards the North of the world, they receiue a grievous wound in the East, by the *Parthians*. For which wee cannot blame  
P 2 fortune.

fortune. The discomfiture afforded no kinde of comfort. The greedy humour of *Crassus*, Consull, which had neither Gods, nor men to friend, gaping for *Parthian* gold, cost eleuen legions their liues, and him that head of his, vpon which *Metellus*, Tribune of the people, had powred hostile curses at his setting out. And when the Army was past *Zeugma*, sudden whirle-windes threw out standards into *Euphrates* where they sunke: & when he encamped at *Nicephorium*, Ambassadors, from King *Orodes* summoned him to remember the leagues which *Parthians* had

had formerly made with Pompey, and Sulla; but his minde wholly bent how to swallow the treasures of that realme, without pretending so much as an imaginarie cause of warre, onely said, hee would answer at *Seleucia*. The gods therefore, who take reuenge for violating publike leagues, did both prosper the stratagems, and strokes of the enemies. For first, *Euphrates*, the onely river to conueigh our victualls, and defend vs, was now betweene vs, and home; then againe, credit was giuen to a certaine counterfeit fugitiue, one *Mazara*, a Syrian, who trayning the



army out into the midst of the open desarts of the country, betrayd it to the enemy on all sides. *Crassus* therefore was scarce approached to *Carrhae*, when *Syllax*, and *Surena*, the kings chiefe captaines, display'd & florisht their flags wouen of silke, and gold. And presently thereupon the enemies *Cauallery* gaue in on euery hand, powring their shot of arrowes vpon vs as thicke as the drops of haile, or raine. So the legions beaten miserably to the earth, himselfe allured out to a parley, had vpon a signe giuen by the enemy, come quicke into their hands, if the resistance of the

the Tribunes had not mo-  
ued the barbarous to pre-  
uent his escape by killing  
him. That notwithstanding,  
they chopt off his  
head, and made themselves  
merrie with it. As for his  
sonne, they ouerwhelm'd  
him with shot, euen almost  
in his fathers sight. The  
remaines of that vnfortu-  
nate host shifting each man  
for himselfe, & scatter'd by  
flight into *Armenia*, *Ci-  
licia*, and *Syria*, did scarce  
afford a man aliue to bring  
the newes. The head, and  
right hand of *Crassus* were  
brought to *king Orodes*, and  
made sport for him, nor  
*that* vnfitly. For they  
powr'd molten gold in at

his open mouth, that hee who was on fire with the thirst of gold while hee liued, his dead, & bloudlesse carcase might haue enough thereof to serue his turne.

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CHAP. XII.

*The recapitulation.*

**T**His is that third transmarine age of the people of *Rome*, in which employing themselves vpon exploits out of *Italy*, they displayed their aduenturous armes ouer the whole earth. Of which age, the first hundred yeeres were holy, pious, & (as wee haue  
al

alreadie said) the age of gold, voide of hainous fact, or foule blacke deede, all the while the simplenesse, and puritie of that shepherdishe originall continued, and the imminent feare of the *Penish-men* maintained among vs ancient discipline. The other hundred yeeres (which wee reckon from the destruction of *Carthage*, *Corinth*, *Numance*, and from the date of the last will, and testament of king *Attalus* (in which he deuised his kingdome in *Asia*) vp to *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, and to *Augustus*, who followed them) as the glorie of martial acts made stately great,  
of



of so vast domesticke mischiefes made wretched, and worthie to bee blushed at. For as it was noble, and goodly to haue conquer'd *Gallia, Thrace, and Cilicia*, most fertil, and most powrfull prouinces, the *Armenians* also & *Britans*, great names, but more for the honour of the empire, then for the vses thereof: so was it a brutish, and a shamefull thing to fight, and bicker at home, at the same time, with our owne citizens, associates, bondmen, fencers, and the whole Senate with it selfe. And I know not, whether it had not beene better for the people of *Rome*

to

to haue rested content with  
*Sicilia*, and *Africk*, yea, or  
to haue wanted them also,  
hauing *Italie* at command,  
then to grow to such great-  
nesse as to bee consumed  
with their proper strengths  
For what other things else  
bred ciuill furies, but the  
too much rankenesse of  
prosperitie? The first  
thing which corrupted vs,  
was the conquest of *Syria*,  
and next after that, the  
heritage of the king of *Per-  
gamus* in *Asia*. The wealth,  
and riches of those coun-  
tries were the things which  
crusht vnder them the  
morall vertues of that age,  
and ouerthrow the com-  
mon-weale drownd in her  
owne

owne vices as in a common sinke. For what cause was there why the people of *Rome* should stand so hard for fieldes, or foode, but as they were driuen by the hunger which prodigalitie had procured? From hence therefore sprang the first, and second *Gracchan* seditions, & that third *Appuleian*. And out of what other ground did it growe, that the knights, and gentlemen of *Rome* separated themselves from the Lords, to haue soueraigne power in seates of iudgement, but meerly out of couetousnes, that so they might conuert to priuate lucre the customarie paiments due to the State.

State, and euen iudgements  
in law it self? This brought  
in the promise of making  
all *Latium* free of *Rome*,  
from whence rose the war  
with *associats*. And what  
bred the warre with bond-  
men? what? but the great  
number of them in fami-  
lie? whence came the armies  
of tensors against their ow-  
ners, but for the excessive  
prodigallitie vsed in shewes  
for gaining popular fauour?  
While the *Romans* giue  
themselues ouer to shewes  
of sword-players, they  
brought that to bee a pro-  
fession, and *Arte*, which  
was before those times the  
punishment of enemies.  
And, to touch our more  
gal




gallant vices, was it not o-  
uer-much wealth which  
stirr'd among vs riualities  
in honours? Or did not the  
stormes of *Marins*, and  
*Sylla*, and the magnificent  
furniture of feasts, & sump-  
tuous presents, rise out of  
that abundance, which ere  
long would bring forth  
beggerie? This was it  
which made *Catiline* fall  
foule vpon his countrey.  
To bee briebe, what other  
fountaine had that very  
desire *in some* of soueraign-  
tie, & to rule alone, but too  
much store of wealth? But  
that desire did mutually  
arme *Cesar* and *Pompey*  
with those mortall enmi-  
ties, which like the furies  
fire.

fire-brands set *Rome* on a bright blaze. Our purpose therefore is, to handle these ciuill quarrels, distinguished from iust, and forreine warres, in order as they fall.

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CHAP. XIII.

*Of the Gracchan Lawes.*

 He power of the Tribunes stir'd the causes of all seditions, vnder pretext of defending the common people, for whose helpe that power was ordained, but in very truth that the Tribunes might ingrosse absolute authoritie to themselves,

selues, and for that cause  
courted the commons for  
their *speciall* fauor, & good  
will, by *enacting* lawes  
which allotted them land,  
corne, and seates of iudge-  
ment, *gratis*. There was a  
colour of equitie in each;  
for what so iust, as the peo-  
ple to receiue their right at  
the hands of the Fathers  
of the State? for them who  
were the lords of nations,  
and possessors of the earth,  
not to liue like strangers to  
their owne homes, and  
temples? what more rea-  
sonable, then that the poor  
should liue vpon their own  
eschequer? what could bee  
more effectual to make the  
temper of liberty euen, and  
in

indifferent? then the Senate  
gouerning prouinces, that  
the cheualrie, and gentle-  
men of *Rome*, to support  
their authoritie *at home*,  
should haue the *as it were*  
kingdome of iudgement-  
seates? Yet euen these very  
things turnd pernicious, &  
the wofull common-weale  
*came thereby* to be the wa-  
ges of her proper ouer-  
throw: for the cheualrie,  
and inferiour nobles *being*  
made iudges, which till  
then the lords of Counsell  
were, they purloyned the  
publike incomes, that is to  
say, the patrimonie of the  
Empire; and the paying  
for *the common peoples* corn  
out of the publike money,  
suckt,



suckt dry the very sinewes of State, the treasury : and how could the cōmon sort be made landed men, without reiecting them who were alreadie inpossession, and were themselues also a portion of the people ? and who held their seates of a bode, left them from their ancestors, by prescription, as a title of inheritance.

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CHAP. XIIII.

*The sedition of Tiberius Gracchus.*



TIBERIVS GRACCHVS, who had not his equall for birth, person, & eloquence, kin-

kindled the first firebrand of contention. This man, whether for feare that the yeelding vp of *Mancinus*, might also reach to him, because hee was a suretie for our part of the league at *Numance*, becomming popular; or carried as in point of honour for the common good, because pittying to see the people of *Rome*, thrust out of their *owne* lands, though conquerors of nations, and owners in possession of the world, he would provide that they should not liue like persons banished from their household Gods, and houses; or what other motive soeuer else did set him on worke,

worke to dare so mightie a matter; *true it is*, that when the day of propounding the law was come, hee ha- uing an huge troope to guard them, mounted the *Rostra*, nor wanted there in readines all the nobilitie against him, and the Tri- bunes *of the people* in sides. At which time *Gracchus* seeing *Marcus Octavius* crosse his propositions, hee pulst him downe from the *Rostra* with his hand, con- trary to the religious re- spect of brotherhoode in office, and the nature of their authoritie, and put him into that feare of pre- sent death, as hee was com- peld to giue ouer his Tri- buneship:

buneship: and after this sort  
getting himselfe to bee cre-  
ated one of the three for  
parting the lands, when  
vpon a comitiall day he la-  
bourd to haue his authori-  
tie continued for a longer  
time, thereby to make good  
his beginnings, the nobili-  
tie, and those whom hee  
had dissesed opposing him,  
they fel to killing in the fo-  
rum, and then through the  
city; and flying from thence  
to the Capitol, when touch-  
ing his head with his hand  
to exhort the people, as by  
a signe, to stand vpon their  
guard for their liues, it  
seem'd as if hee demanded  
a diadem: thereupon Sci-  
pio Nasica inciting the peo-  
ple



ple to runne to their weapons, he was beaten to the earth, and slaine, as it were by course of iustice.

## CHAP. XV.

### *The sedition of Caius. Gracchus.*

A. V. C.  
DCXXX  
II.

**C***aius Gracchus* waxt forthwith no lesse hot in reuenge of his brothers both death, and lawes, and with equall vprere, and terror, as hee putting the common sort into possession of their forefathers lands, promising to share among them the late bequeathed kingdome of *Attalus*, for their

their maintenance. And now growne ouer-mightie, and powerfull by being made Tribune againe, hee was followed with the commons as hee flung vp, and downe, so that when *Minucius* the Tribune adu ventured to abrogate his laws, hee trusting to the strength of his complices, inuaded the Capitol, a place fatal to his house, and family. But beaten from that attempt with the slaughter of his nerest friends, he withdrew himselfe to mount *Auentine*. But the forces of the Senate meeting him, there hee was destroy'd by *Optimus*, Consul. There was insulting vppon the dead  
Q      carcase

carcase also, and they who murthred him, had for re-  
vvard the vveight of his  
head in gold, the head of a  
Tribune of the people, re-  
ligiously sacred, and not to  
haue beene violated.

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CHAP. XVI.

*The Appuleian sedition.*

A. V. C.  
DCLIII



LI this not-with-  
standing, *Appu-*  
*leius Saturninus*  
desisted not from pressing  
to make good the *Grac-*  
*chan* lawes. The fauour  
of *Marius* gaue so much  
boldnesse to the man, be-  
ing euer an enemy to  
the nobilitie, and presu-  
ming

ming the more because *Marius* was Consul, that openly killing *Aulus Nonius*, in the generall assembly, his competitor in the Tribuneship, hee attempted to bring in *Caius Gracchus* in his stead, a fellow of no tribe, nor name, but foysting in a pedigree, adopted himselfe into the family. Thus keeping such tragicall reuels in the state without being once call'd to account for them, hee bent his wits so earnestly to establish the *Gracchan* lawes, as hee forced the Senate to sweare to what hee would, threatening the refusers to forbid them fire, and water. There was



one neuerthelesse found,  
who did rather choose to  
bee banished. Therefore  
when *Metellus* was once  
slayd, all the lords quailing,  
and *Appuleius* tyrannizing,  
now the third time *Tribune*,  
grew so outrageous, as hee  
troubled *even* the *very* ge-  
nerall assemblies made for  
election of Consuls with  
new slaughter. For, that  
*Glancias*, the vpholder and  
minister of his madnesse,  
might be made Consul, he  
cōmanded his competitor  
*Caius Memmius* to be slain:  
and when in that embroile-  
ment those of his guard  
call'd him KING, he heard  
them gladly; but then, by  
the ioynt opposition of the  
Se-

Senate, *Marius* the Consul himselfe now also making one, because hee was not able to beare him out, the battels ioyn'd in the *Forum*. From whence *Appuleius* being beaten, he seiz'd vpon the Capitol. But there they besieged him by cutting off the conduit-pipes: whervpon his lieutenants assuring the Senate he was sorry for what was passed, hee came down out of the castell, and was receiued, together with the leaders of his faction into the *Curia*. Into which the people breaking forceably, ouer-whelm'd him with clubs, and stones, and tore him also to pieces as he was in dying.

## CHAP. XVII.

*The Drusin sedition.*A. V. C.  
DCLXII.

**A**S T of these  
*boute-fens* was *Li-*  
*nus Drusus*, who  
 bearing himselfe strong not  
 onely vpon the force of  
 his Tribuneship, but vp-  
 on the authoritie of the  
 Senate also, and hauing  
 the consent of all *Italie*,  
 attempted to induce the  
 same lawes; and while hee  
 serues turnes of one thing  
 after another, hee kindled  
 such a fire, that the very  
 first flash thereof could not  
 bee endured: and himselfe  
 taken off by sudden death,  
 left a long hereditarie quar-  
 rell

rell vppon his posteritie. Caius Gracchus by enacting that law, Which tooke the office of iudges from the Senate, and conferr'd it vpon the knights, and gentlemen, had diuided the people of Rome, and made it a double-headed citie, which was but single before. And the Gentry, bold vpon their so mightie power, as hauing thereby the fates, and estates of the Senators, and the liues of princes in their hand, forestall'd the publike reuenues, and excises, and robb'd the common-weale in their owne right. The Senate, weakned by the banishment of Metellus,



and the condemnation of *Rutilius* had lost all the grace of maiestie. In this condition of things, *Seruius Sapius* standing for the Gentry, and *Linus Drusus* for the Senate, two men of equall riches, courage, and calling (which bred that emulation against *Drusus*) ensignes, standards, and banners vvere vpon the point to aduance. Thus differ'd they together in one citie, as if it had beene in two camps. *Cepio* gaue the first on-set to the Senate, and cull'd out *Scawrus*, and *Philip*, the chieffes of the Nobilitie, as persons guiltie of practising for places. *Drusus*, to resist these

these commotions, wanne the people to him by the *Gracchan* lawes, and drew the associats of *Rome* to the people, by giuing hope that they should all bee made free of the citie. This speech of his is yet remembered, that hee had left nothing *in the state* to bee giuen to any one, vnlesse that partie had a minde to make a partition of mud, and clouds. The day of promulgation *of the law* was come, and so great was the concourse from all quarters about, that the citie seem'd as if besieged with the approach of enemies. *Philip*, Consul, durst notwithstanding speake a-

gainst the lawes. But the  
vsher of the Court taking  
him by the throat, did not  
let him goe till the bloud  
started into his face, and  
eyes. So the lawes were  
enacted perforce, and com-  
maunded to passe for cur-  
rent. Our fellowes, or as-  
sociats<sup>e</sup> call'd out of hand  
for the reward of their *par-  
taking*. Which *Drusus* vn-  
able to performe, and sicke  
of the troubles into which  
he had rashly entred, died  
in season, considering the  
danger. But our fellowes in  
armes forbare not neuer-  
thelesse to seeke the ac-  
complishment of *Drusus*  
his promises, by hostility.

## CHAP. XVIII.

*The Social warre.*

**T**He vvarre against  
our fellowes and  
associates, howso-  
euer it bee termed but the  
Social warre, that so wee  
might extenuate the enuy;  
yet, if wee will haue the  
truth, it was a ciuill warre.  
Because the people of *Rome*  
hauing mixt the *Etruscans*,  
*Latins*, and *Sabins*, and  
deriuing one bloud out of  
all, made an entire body  
out of parts, and of them  
all together is but one.  
Nor was the rebellion of  
our associates within *Italie*,  
lesse heynous then that of  
the

A. V. C.  
DCLXIII.



the *Romans* within the citie. When therefore our fellowes, and allies most iustly demanded equall priuiledge with the *Romans*, whose greatnesse they had increased with their supports, and to the hope whereof *Drusus* had raised them vpon a desire to predominate; and when also hee was opprest by the wickednesse of those at home; the same fire-brand of mischief which consumed him, inflamed our companions and allies, to take armes, and force the citie: what thing could be sadder then this vast mischief? what more calamitous? when all *Latium*, and *Picenum*, all *Etru-*

*Etruria*, and *Campania*, finally *Italic*, rose ioyntly in armes against the mother, and foster citie? when euery armie of our most valiant, and most loyall fellowes had vnder each ensigne those municipall bad members, and monsters of men? *Popedius* led the *Marses*, and *Latins*; *Africanus* the *Umbrians*; the vvhole Senate, and Consuls, *Samnium*; *Telesinus* led *Lucania*, when the people, which was the disposer of kings, and nations, could not gouerne it-selfe, so that *Rome* conqueresse of *Asia*, and *Europe* might bee assailed from *Corfinium*. The beginning of the warre was plot-

*sacra.*

plotted to be in mount *Alban*, where, on the festiuall day of the *Latins*, *Sextus Iulius Cesar*, and *Marcus Philippus*, Consuls, should haue beene sacrificed betweene the rites, and the altars: but that treason being frustrated by discou'ry, the vvhole conspiracie brake out in *Asculum*, our ambassadours who were then present in that citie, being killd in the assembly it-self, at the publike playes. This vvas the solenne signe of the wicked warre, and from thence the alarme was eue-ry-where taken by all the parts of *Italic*, *Popedius* posting vp and downe, as the captaice, and author of it.

Neither

Neither *Pyrrhus*, nor *Annibal* committed so great a spoile. Behold, *Ocriculum*, behold *Grumentum*, behold *Fasula*, *Carseoli*, *Nuceria*, and *Picentes* are wasted with slaughter, sword, and fire. The armie of *Rutilius* is discomfited, discomfited also is that of *Capio's*: for *Lucius Iulius Cæsar* himself, when the armie, which he led, was overthrowne, and his dead body brought all bloody into *Rome*, made such a solitarinesse with the pitious spectacle, that one might haue euen past through the middle of the citie quietly. But the great good fortune of the people of *Rome*, alwayes better  
when



when at worst, puts at last their vniuersal forces to the worke, singling out seuerall captaines against seuerall people; *Cato* scatters the *Etruscans*, *Gabinus* the *Marses*, *Carbo* the *Lucans*, *Sylla* the *Samnites*. But *Strabo Pompeius* hauing made hauocke of all with fire, and sword, neuer gaue ouer destroying, till he had sacrificed the subuersion of *Asculum* to the ghosts of so many Consularie armies, and to the Gods of so many ransackt cities.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XIX.

*The bond-mens warre.*

**T**Hough we fought  
with our associates  
(an haynous mat-  
ter) yet were they free-men  
howsoeuer, and at *least-*  
*wise* generous persons.  
Who can patiently brooke,  
that the soueraigne people  
of the earth should arme a-  
gainst their slaues? The first  
troubles of that base nature  
were attempted in the yon-  
ger dayes of *Rome*, & with-  
in the citie it-selfe, by *Her-*  
*donius Sabinus*, captaine,  
when the state busied with  
the quarrels stirred by the  
*Tribunes*, the *Capitoll* was  
be-

besieged, and taken by the  
Consull. But this was ra-  
ther an vprore then a war.  
But now, the empire *being*  
mightily enlarged with di-  
uers countreys, who would  
beleue that *the Island of*  
*Sicilie* should be more cru-  
elly wasted in the warre a-  
gainst slaues, then in the  
*Carthaginian*? An excel-  
lent corne countrey, and as  
it were a purlieu of *Rome*,  
where the *Latine* people  
had their farmes, and gran-  
ges; for furniture of tillage  
there were very many bride  
wells, & husbandmen kept  
in chaines, which ministred  
matter for warre. A cer-  
taine *Syrian* called *Ennus*  
(the great mischiefs he did,  
makes

makes vs. remember his name) fayning himselfe inspired with a diuine furie, while hee vaunts the ceremonies of his *Syrian* goddesse, call'd bond-men to armes, and libertie, as it vvere by authoritie from heauen: and to get credit in that point, he juggled a nut into his mouth, filld with brimstone, and fire, and blowing it softly, spat fire as he spake. This coozning wonder drew at the very first two thousand of such as came in his way, and eft-soones breaking vp the worke-iays, or bride-wells, by right of warre, hee made vp an host of aboue fortie thousand: and that nothing might



might bee wanting to the euill, hee pranckt himselſe vp like a king in royall ornaments, and made miserable ſpoile of caſtles, towns, and villages: for a laſt diſgrace, the camps of our Prætors vv ere taken by him; nor ſhames it to tell their names; the camps of *Manlius, Lentulus, Piſo, Hyſeus*. They therefore who ought to haue beene fetcht backe by officers as fugitiues, purſued our *Prætorian* Generalls, whome they had made to runne away in ſet battell. In the end yet we had the puniſhing of them, *Publius Rapi- lius*, our captaine Generall: for after hee had vanquiſht them

them in the field, and last of all besieged them in *Enna*, where hunger, like a plague of pestilence, consumed them, hee bound the remaines of those strong thecues, in chaines, and fetters, & trussed them on gallowes: and for this service contented himselfe with an ouation, lest hee should dishonour the dignitie of triumph, vvith *carrying in the inscription*, the title of villaines. The Iland had scarce taken breath, when by and by wee came from the bondmen, and the *Syrian* to the *Cilician*. *Athenio*, a shepherd swaine, murders his master, and freeing his fellowes out of the

the work-jayle, puts them vnder banners into battel-ray : himfelfe in a robe of purple, with a ftaffe of filuer, and about his head a royall wreath, pieceth together no leffe an armie then the former mad-man, but rageth farre more eagerly againft mafters, and bondmen, as if againft fugitiues, and as if hee would reuenge the *Sicilian bond-ftaues* caufe, lacking caftles, townes, and villages. This varlet alfo had the killing of *Prætorian* armies, the campe of *Sernilius* taken by him, and that of *Lucullus* in like fort. But *Aquilus*, vſing the example of *Publius Rupilus*, vtterly diſtreſt the enemy

emie by starving, & they who were otherwise hard to overcome by force, hee easily destroyed by famine: it was their desire to haue yeelded, but through the fear of the paines of punishment, they preferred voluntarie death: nay, wee could not take vengeance vpon the ring-leader himselfe, though hee came *aline* into our hands: for very many striving together whose prisoner hee should bee, the prey was torne in pieces while they wrangled about that interest.

CHAP.



## CHAP. XX.

*The warre with Spartacus.*A. V. C.  
DCLXXX

**B**Vt bee it that wee brooke the dishonour of the bondmens warre; for they are lyable to good, or euill at fortunes pleasure, and though they are but as it were a second kinde of men, yet by enfranchisement they are neuerthelesse adopted *sometime* into the sweets of our freedome; the warre which *Spartacus* raysted, I am ignorant how to call it: for vvhether villaines vvere the souldiers, and sword-players the captaines, those  
the

the basest of men, these augmented the worst of evils with the scorne of so vile indignitie. *Spartacus*, *Crixus*, and *Oenoma* breaking vp *Lentulus* his schole of fence, with three score and ten such companions as themselves, or more, burst out of *Capua*, and calling bond-men to their banners and assistance, when aboue ten thousand sturdie-bodies were assembled, they were not then contented onely to escape, but they would also bee reuenged. The first, as it were altar, which pleased them, was mount *Vesunius*. There being besieged by *Clodius Glaber*, they slipt  
R downe

downe the rifts of the hollow mountaine by ropes of twigges, and descended to the lowest rootes thereof, and suddenly forcing an entrie at an issue of the camp, where no such danger was dreamt of, did surprize it, after that, other camps also. Then roue, and wander they ouer *Vhora*, and all *Campania*: nor satisfied with wasting villages, and hamlets, they make a terrible destruction in *Nola*, *Nuceria*, *Thuri*, and *Metapont*. Their numbers daily so increasing, as that now they were a full armie, they made bucklers of women osiars, couered with hides of beasts, and forge

forge out the yron of their worke-iayles into swords, and tooles of warre. And that no grace of a full host of men might bee wanting, they backe the horse which they found at aduentures, to raise a cauallerie, and brought to their captaine then Ensignes, and Fasces which were taken from our Pretors. Nor refused hee to vse them, though of an hireling *Thracian* becoming a souldier, of a souldier a fugitiue, then a strong theefe, and last of all vpon trust of his abilities of bodie, a sword-player: who celebrated the death of his owne captaines slaine in battell, with princely exe-

R 2 quies.



quies, commanding such as he tooke prisoners, to fight at sharp about the funerall fire, as if it would cleere all passed disgrace, if of a sword player, he become a giuer of sword games. After this, setting also vpon *Consuls*, he cut in pieces the army of *Lentulus* in the *Appennine*, raised the camp of *Caius Cassius* at *Mutina*. Pust vp with these successes hee deliberated ( which is enough to shame vs) of inuading *Rome* it selfe. So, in the end, we were glad to put al our strengths against a challenger at sharp, & *Licinius Crassus* was the man who recouered our honor: for the enemies ( it is a shame

*mirmillo.*

(hame to giue them that  
stile) beaten, and chased by  
him, fled into the farther-  
most nooks of *Italie*: there  
they being shut vp into a  
corner of *Brutium*, prepa-  
red to escape into *Sicilie*,  
but wanted shipping, and  
hauing tride to supply that  
defect with boates of hur-  
dles, and barrels bound to-  
gether with twigs, but all in  
vain, by reason the current  
was too swift, at last ma-  
king a sally, they dyed like  
men, and (which was as it  
should bee where the cap-  
taine was a sword-player)  
they fought without leaue.  
*Spartacus* himselfe beha-  
uing himselfe most valiant-  
ly in the front, or head of

*sine missio-  
ne.*

the battell, was slaine as  
Prince and Generall.

CHAP. XXI.

*The ciuill warre of  
Marius.*

A. V. C.  
DCLXV.

**H**is onely thing  
was wanting to  
make vp the euils  
of the people of Rome to  
the full, that there should  
bee a parricidiall warre a-  
mong themselues at home,  
and that citizens should en-  
counter citizens, as if they  
were fencers, or sword-  
players, in the heart, and  
Forum of the citie, as in a  
fighting ground, or thea-  
trall Sand. Howsoever, it  
would

would griene mee the lesse, had the leaders of that wickednesse bin base companions, or if noblemen borne, yet debosht in their manners. But O the sinne! what men! what chieffes! when they were the ornaments, and glories of their age, *Marius* and *Sulla*, who vpheld that worst of hai-nous euills with their vt-most countenance. Things so to say, were planet-strucken with three bad influences; the first height, and little, and more *pro-perly* a broyle, than a war, the crueltie, such as it was, staying among the cap-taines of the quarrell them-selues, but the next was

R 4 more



more grimme, and bloudy, such as had the vpper hand, embrewing their weapons in the bowels of all the *Senate*; the third out-went, in the rage thereof, not ciuill only, but hostill furie, when the madnesse of reuenge had all the strengths of *Italie* to bolster it, their hatred *one of the other* raging so long, as till none were left to kill. The beginning, and cause of the warre, was the insatiable thirst of honour in *Marius*, while he laboured by the law of *Sulpitius* to take from *Sulla* his decreed employment: but *Sulla*, impatient of the injurie, forth-vvith turned about vvith the legions vvhich vvere vnder

under his command, and deferring *the warre of Mithridates*, marcht into the citie at port *Esquiline*, and *Colline* gate in two great battalions : from whence, when *Sulpitius*, and *Albinovanus* had suddenly repulsed them, and logs, and stones, and tooles vvere hurld vpon all sides from off the walls, *Sulla* also falls to throwing, openeth his passage with fire, and possesseth as a conquerour the captiue *Capitoll*, that fort which had escaped the *Perish* men, yea and the *Galli Senones* also. Then by an act of the *Senate*, *Sulla's* aduersaries proclaimed enemies of the State,

they had law on their side to rage against the present Tribune, and most of the contrary faction. *Marius* by seruill flight saued himselfe, or rather, fortune kept him in store for another warre. *Cornelius Cinna*, *Cneus Octavius* Consuls, the fire which was not well put out rose a fresh, & that certainly by reason of the disagreement, when it was referred to the people, whether such as the Senat, had proclaymed enemies should bee recalled. They came to this generall assembly with their swords about them: but they preuailing who wished quietnesse, *Cinna*, leauing the Citie,

Citie, posted to his partie. *Marius* returnes from *Africa*, the greater for calamitie, because prison, chaines, flight, and banishment had endeared his dignitie. At the name therefore of so great a man, there is flocking to him from far, and neere, bondmen (O the hainousnesse!) & sturdy rogues were armed: and the distressed Generall easily found an army: so that, as demanding restitution to his countrey, out of which hee was expelled by force, he might well seeme to have good reason for his doing, had hee not otherwise wrought his cause by cruelty: but returning discontented



contented with Gods and men, the hauen-towne *Ostia* a pupill, and foster-child of *Rome*, was at the first assault taken, and with horrible destruction pillaged. From thence he enters the Citie in foure battels, *Cinna*, *Marius*, *Carbo*, and *Sertorius* leading them, where, after that the whole band of *Octavius* was beaten from mount *Ianiculum*, presently, vpon a signe giuen, they fell to killing the Princes, and chiefe lords, much more sauagely then is vsed either in a *Panish*, or a *Cimbrian* citie. The head of *Octavius*, Consull, was pitcht vpon a pole before the *Rostra*, and the

the head of *Antonius*, a  
Consularie man, was set on  
the boord before *Mari-*  
*us* himselfe: *Cesar*, and  
*Fimbria* were murdered  
in that place of their  
houses where their house-  
holde Gods stode, and  
*Crassus* the father, and  
sonne, each in sight of o-  
ther. *Bebius*, and *Numitor*  
were drawn with the hang-  
mans hookes through the  
middle of the *Forum*. *Ca-*  
*tulus* freed himselfe from  
being made the scorne of  
his enemies by smothe-  
ring. *Merula*, *Iupiters*  
priest, bespurtled the eyes  
of *Ioue* himselfe, with the  
bloud which sprung out  
of his veines in the Capi-  
tol.

toll. *Ancharius* was runne through, *Marius* himselfe looking on, because when *Marius* saluted him, hee reacht not out forsooth that fatall hand of his. These Senators hee massacred betweene the *Calends*, and *Ides* of *January*, in that seuenth Consulship of his. What would haue become of things, if *after that proportion of killing* hee had beene Consul but a yeere? *Scipio*, and *Norbanus* Consuls, that third worst whirlwinde of ciuill furie thundered forth with all the violence it had; at which time seuen legions of the one side, on another five hundred cohorts stood in armes.

armes, and *Sulla* hastened out of *Asia* with a victorious Armie. And certainly, *Marius* hauing shewed himselfe so mercilesse towards *Sull's* friends, how great crueltie was there neede of, for *Sulla* to bee euen with *Marius*? Their first encounter was at *Capua* by the Riuer *Vulturnus*, and there the army of *Norbanus* was quickly ouerthrowne, and all *Scipio's* forces, vpon colourable ouerture of peace, speedily oppressed. Then *Marius* the younger, and *Carbo*, Consulls, as if the hope they had to get the victorie, were quite dead, yet not to perish vnreuen-  
ged,



reuenged, they parentated  
to themselues vvith the  
bloud of the Senate. And  
besetting the Senate-house,  
such of the Senate, whose  
throats they meant to cut,  
vvere drawne out from  
thence, as out of a *sheepe-  
penne*, or prison. What  
slaughters were there in  
the *Forum*, in the *Circus*,  
and open Temples ? For  
*MVTIVS SCÆVOLA*,  
the priest, embracing the  
altar of *Vesta* in his armes,  
is onely not buried in her  
fire. *Lamponius*, and *Te-  
lesinus*, Ring-leaders of  
the *Samnites*, waste *Cam-  
pania*, and *Etruria* more  
dreadfully then *Pyrrhus*  
and *Annibal* did, and  
vnder

under the colour of siding, reuenge themselves. The vvhole forces of the enemies were quite distrest at *Sacriport*, and port *Collin*, or *Hill-gate*. There *Marius*, and here *Telesinus* vvere destroyed. But warre, and slaughter ended not together. For the sword was vntheathed euen in peace, and they who freely yeelded themselves, were also deprived of their liues. It is not lesse *haynous*, that *Sulla*, at *Sacriport* and *Hill-gate*, did cut in pieces aboue threescore and ten thousand. But then it was war. Hee commaunded aboue foure thousand vn-armed  
citi-

citizens, who had yeelded themselves, to bee put to the sword in the publicke village. These *though* so many *slaine* in colde bloud, yet are no more *then* *four* thousand. But who can number them who were killed euery where thorow out the citie by any one who list? till *Furfi- dius* admonished, that some ought to bee left aliue, that there might be o-uer whom to commaund. Hereupon was that huge table hung out, in which two thousand *by name*, cull'd forth of the verie flowre of the Senate, Knights, and Gentlemen, were proclaimed to die.

A

A new kinde of edict. It were tedious, after all these things, to historifie the killing in *cruel* sport of *Carbo*, of *Soranus*, the Prætor, and of *Venuleias*, and how *Bæbius* was not slaine with the Sword, but torne in pieces with hands, as with the pawes of sauage beasts. How *Marius*, brother of the Generall *Marius*, was thrust with his eyes, hands and thighes into the earth, before the tombe of *Catulus*, and in that state kept so aliue, as hee might sensibly feele himselfe die in euery part. To let passe almost all the seuerall formes of death vsed vpon seuerall persons : the stateliest free-



free townes of *Italie* were sold as at an outrop, who would giue most, *Spoletum*, *Interamnium*, *Praneste*, *Fluentia*. For as for *Sulmo*, that ancient confederate, and friend-citie, not yet conquer'd *Sulla* (O vnworthy fact ! ) commanded it to bee vtterly razed, condemning it no otherwise then as hostages condemn'd by the law of armes, and accordingly sentenced, to death, are commaunded forth to execution.

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CHAP.

## CHAP. XXII.

*The warre with Sertorius.*

**W**Hat other thing  
else was the *Serto-*  
*rian* warre, then  
the inheritance of *Sulla's*  
proscription? Whether I  
should stile it an hostile,  
or a ciuill war, I know not,  
as that which the *Lusita-*  
*nians*, and *Celtiberians* a-  
cted, hauing a *Roman* to  
their Generall. Hee was a  
man of an excellent rare,  
but of a disastrous valour,  
out-law'd for his life, and  
flying that most deadly  
proclamation, hee tossed  
both sea, and land with  
mix-

A. V. C.  
DCLX  
XIV.

mixture of his miseries :  
and trying his fortune now  
in *Africa* , then in the  
*Baleares* , and sent from  
thence into the *Ocean* , past  
thorow to the *Fortunate*  
*Islands* , and lastly armed  
*Spaine* , where , as a man  
with men, hee easily made  
head, nor did the couragi-  
ous brauerie of *Spanish*  
souldiers appeare in any  
place more plainely , then  
when a *Roman* led them,  
though not contented  
with *Spaine* alone, he min-  
ded *Mithridates* also , and  
the *Pontickes* , ayding him  
with a nauie. What had  
beene able to resist so po-  
tent an enemy ? The  
World could not with-  
stand

stand by *onely* one captains  
meanes. *Cnaus Pompeius*  
was ioyned to *Metellus*.  
They wasted the puif-  
sance of *Sertorius* in bat-  
tell, though it was long  
first, and neuer but with  
doubtfull fight, nor at last  
by faire warre; for hee was  
dispatcht through the vil-  
lanie, and treason of his  
familiar friendes : *and our*  
*captaines* hauing traced his  
armies almost ouer all  
*Spaine*, did neuer encoun-  
ter his, but the battell was  
alwayes long, and hazar-  
dous. The first prooffe wee  
made of his abilities was by  
lieutenants generall, when  
*Domitius*, and *Thorius* vp-  
on the one side, and the  
*Her-*



*Herculeij* vpon the other made some light skirmishes : but these being estoones slaine at *Segouia*, and those at the river *Anas*, the Generalls themselves comming to try it out in person at *Lauro*, and *Sucron*, parted each with equall mischief done to either. They turning then their power to waste the countrey, and these to the subuersion of Cities, wretched *Spaine* smarted for the quarrels of the *Roman* captaines one against the other, till such time as *Sertorius* murthured by practice of his house-hold friends, and conquered *Perperna*, submitting himselfe

selfe, the cities *Osea, Terme Tutia, Valentia, Auximia,* and, which had endured the worst of hunger, *Calaguris*, sware feaulty to the *Romans*. So *Spaine* receiued into peace, the victorious Generals had rather it should seeme a foraine warre then a ciuill, because they would triumph.

## CHAP. XXIII.

*The ciuill warre vnder  
Lepidus.*



*Arcus Lepidus,*  
*Quintus Catulus,*  
Consuls, the ciuill  
warre was almost sooner  
determined then taken in  
S hand.

A. V. C.  
DCLXXV.

hand. But how much, and how far soeuer in compasse the firebrand of that commotion blazed, it rose all out of *Sylla's* ashes: for *Lepidus*, in his insolencie, desirous to innouate, prepared to annull the acts of that mightie man, nor without good cause, if at least wise it could haue beene done without great calamitie to the common-weale. For when *Sulla*, the Dictator, had by the aduantage of the vpper hand, proscribed his enemies; such of them as ouerliued, being recalled from banishment by *Lepidus*; to what elsewhere they called but to waire? and when the goods of attain-  
ted

ed citizens were adjudged  
and giuen away by *Sulla*  
vnto others, though they  
were *but* badly taken, yet  
being they were taken by  
law, the repleuin of them  
did doubtlesly endaunger  
the *greene raw* peace of the  
State. For which respect it  
was expedient that the  
common-weale sore sicke,  
and hurt, should rest it selfe  
howsoeuer, lest the wounds  
thereof should breake out  
and bleede afresh in the  
curing. When therefore he  
had frightened the citie with  
his turbulent orations, as  
with an alarme, hee went  
into *Etruria*, and from  
thence presented an armie  
against *Rome*. But, before



this time, *Lentulus*, *Catulus*, and *Cnaeus Pompeius*, the captaines, and as it were ensigne-bearers of *Sulla's* tyrannie, had planted an army at *Miluius* bridge, and mount *Ianiculus* : and by them repulſed at the very first brunt, and proclaimed traitor by the *Senate*, hee fled backe without bloodshed into *Etruria* ; from thence retired to *Sardinia* ; and there in sicknesse, and repentance ended his daies. The victors, a thing rarely scene in ciuill warres, moderated their affections, and contented themſelues to hold all quiet.

*Deo gratias.*



THE  
HISTORIE  
OF THE RO-  
MANS.

*The fourth Booke.*

CHAP. I.

CATALINES War.



CATALINEMO-  
ued to it, first  
with riot, and  
then with want,  
the effect of that excesse,  
together with the oppor-  
S 2 tunitie,

A.V.C.  
DCXC.

tunitie, our armies beeing then in warfare at the vtmost bounds of the earth, was thrust into a treason for inthralment of his native countrey, for assassinate of the Senatours, for murder of the Consulls, for firing the citie in many places at once, for robbing the Exchequer, and in a word, for vtter extirpation of all common-weale, and for doing that, whatsoever else, which euen *Anniball* himselfe would not haue seem'd to haue wished. All which purposes, with what complices (O the sinne!) were they by him attempted? himselfe a *Patritian*, a Senatour of the highest ranke;

ranke ; but that is not so much : there were in of the *Curij*, *Porcij*, *Sulla*, *Cethegi*, *Autronij*, *Vargunteij*, and *Longini* : and what potentates were they by birth ? what ornaments of the Senate ? *Lentulus* likewise, chiefly at that time *Præter*, had all of these for a blacke guard to his most black designs. Mans blood was added as a pledge of the conspiracie, which carried about in cups and goblets, they dranke : a most horrible thing, had not the end, for which they dranke it, beene more horrible. The goodliest Empire vnder heauen had seene the last dayes of it selfe, had not



that plot hapned in the Consulship of *Cicero*, and *Antonius*, one of which discovered the same by his diligence, the other, confounded it by force. The intelligence of this so vast a treason was giuen by *Fulvia*, a base cheap trull, but not so wicked as to be guiltie of paricide. Then *Cicero* the *Consull*, calling a Senate made an oration against the hainous traytor to his face, against the guiltie person there in presence, but wrought no greater effect then onely to make the foe shift for himselfe, and openly professing to be such, threatned to put out the fire with pulling downe all.

So

So hee departs to the armie which *Manlius* had prepared in *Etruria*, with purpose to assaile the citie. *Len-  
tulus*, diuining that himself was the man of his familie, to whom soueraignetic was destinated in *Sibylls* verses, had in fit places, against the set day, dispersed men, fire-workes, and weapons ouer the whole citie: nor contented with complices at home onely, the ambassadours of the *Allobroges*, at that time, as it hapned, in towne, were dealt with, to stirre their nation to armes: and the frenzie had gadded ouer the *Alpes*, if vpon another discoverie made by *Vulturius*, the letters of the

Prætor had not beene attached in the going. Hands were hereupon forth-with laid, at *Ciceros* commandement, vpon the *Allobroges*: and the practice was openly proued against *Lenulus* in the Senate. It being put to the question what should bee done with the malefactors, *Cæsar* was of opinion, their liues should be spared, because they were persons of great honor: *Cato* censur'd them to death for their treason: which opinion was seconded by all, and they were strangled accordingly in prison. Though thus a part of the conspiracie was choakt, yet *Catiline* desisted

sted not from his enterprise,  
but with ensignes spread  
marcheth out of *Etruria*, a-  
gainst his native countrey,  
and encountred on the way  
by the armie of *Antonius*,  
is beaten downe, and slaine.  
How grimly they fought,  
the event sheweth : not a  
man of the enemies was  
left, and looke what place  
each one fought in, vpon  
the same he lost his life, and  
couered it with his body.  
*Catiline* was found starke  
dead farre off from his own  
company among the carka-  
ses of his enemies : a most  
braue end, had he made it  
for his Countrey.



## CHAP. II

*The Warre of Cæsar and  
POMPEY.*A.V.C.  
DCCIV.

**H**He whole world almost being now in peace, the Roman Empire was greater then that it could bee extinguisht by any forraine violence. Fortune therefore bearing enuy to that people, which was soueraigne of al other, armd their own selues to their owne destruction. The madnesse of *Marius*, and *Cinna* confined it selfe within the Citie, as if shee tride how it would doe; the tempest of *Sulla* spred wider, yet did it

it not thunder out of *Italy*; but the furie of *Cæſar*, and *Pompey* did hurrie, & ſucke into it both the citie, *Italie*, races, nations, and in a word the vniuerſall empire, with a kind as it were of deluge, and gulph of fire, ſo farre forth, that it cannot rightly bee onely called a ciuill, neither yet a ſociall, no nor a foraine, but rather a certaine common of all together, and more then a war. For if wee looke vpon the captaines, the whole *Senate* was in ſides, if the armies, on the one part eleuen legions, on the other, eighteen, the flower, & ſtrength together, of all the *Italian* b'oud; if the aydes of the  
con-

confederates, on this side, the choise of the *Galls*, and *Germans*, on that, *Deiotarus*, *Ariobarzanes*, *Tarcondimotus*, *Cothus*, the whole powers of *Thrace*, *Cappadocia*, *Cilicia*, *Macedonia*, *Greece*, *Italy*, and all the *Orient*; if the space of the warre, foure yeares, and that, considering the destructions it wrought, but a short time; if the place, and stage, vpon which it was acted, *Italy*, frō whence it turn'd it selfe into *Gall*, and *Spaine*, and fetching a compasse from the west, it fate downe with the whole burthen thereof vpon *Epirus*, and *Thessaly*; thence it crosseth suddenly into *Egypt*;

*Egypt* ; then it glanced into *Asia*, and lay heavy vpon *Africke* ; last of all, it reel'd back into *Spaine*, and there at length it went out, and dyed. But the warre, and hatred of the factions ended not together. For that rested not, till the rancour of the conquer'd parties had in the heart of the citie, & middle of the *Senate*, satisfide it selfe with the bloud of their conquerour. The cause of so monitrous mischiefes was the same, which it vseth to bee of all, too too much prosperitie. For *Q. Metellus*, and *Lucius Afranius*, Consuls, when the maiestie of *Rome* preuailed through



through the world, and the people chaunted the fresh victories of *Pompey*, the *Pontick*, and *Armenian* triumphs, in *Pompeis* theaters, his ouer-great power (as it often falleth out) moued enuy among the leysurable citizens. *Metellus* for abatement of his triumph ouer *Crete*, *Cato*, who alwaies ran bias to the mighty, detracted *Pompey*, and found fault with his actions. The grief hereof draue him awrie, and compelled him to prouide strengths for vpholding his dignitie. It happened *Crassus* at that time flourished in honour of bloud, riches, and authoritie, and yet still coue-  
ted

ted more. The name of *Caius Caesar* was vp, for eloquence, and spirit, and had the honour of a Consulship. But *Pompey* overtopt them both. *Caesar* therefore struggling to get dignity, *Crassus* to increase it, *Pompey* to keepe what hee had, and all of them alike greedy of great power, easily made a match to set vpon the cōmon weale. Therefore, while each of them vseth the others strengths for his owne glory, *Caesar* inuaded *Gall*, *Crassus* *Asia*, *Pompey* *Spaine*, three most puissant armies. And thus the whole world was now become to bee held by three princes in  
part-

partnership. I his domination wore out ten yeares time. From that time forward, because till then they were ballanced among themselves through a mutuall feare, vpon the slaughter of *Crassus* by the *Parthians*, and the death of *Iulia*, *Cæsars* daughter, who marrying to *Pompey*, maintained concord betweene the Son, and Father in law, by the league of nuptial loue, emulation brake forth presently. *Pompey* now was iea- lous of *Cæsars* greatnesse, and *Cæsar* badly endured *Pompeis* supereminencie. The one brockt no equall, the other no superiour. But O the sinne! they strove in such

such sort for principalitie,  
as if so great a fortune of  
empire had not beene e-  
nough for two. Therefore  
*Lentulus*, and *Marcellus*  
being Consuls, and the af-  
fiance of the first pact a-  
mong them once broken,  
the Senate consulted to dis-  
employ *Cesar*, and *Pompey*  
labour'd the same; nor was  
*Cesar* himselfe against it, if  
in the first comitall as-  
sembly, or choise-moote,  
there had beene respect  
had of him, for the Con-  
sulship; which honour ten  
Tribunes had with *Pom-  
peis* good liking decreede  
him in his absence, and was  
afterwards, vpon *Pompeis*  
dissembling, denyed it. He  
should



more maio-  
rams,

arena

should haue come, & sued  
for it after the \* old wont  
On the other side, hee ear-  
nestly demanded executi-  
on of the decree, and would  
not cashiere his armie, vn-  
lesse they at home were as  
good as their word to him.  
For this cause hee was pro-  
claymed enemy. *Cesar*,  
thoroughly nettled at the  
newes, resolved to maine-  
taine with the sword, the  
rewards of his sword. The  
first field and \* Sand-plot of  
civil war was *Italie*; whose  
castels *Pompey* had furnisht  
with slight garrisons. But  
all of them were as it were  
ouerwhelmed with *Cesars*  
sudden comming on. The  
first alarm was sounded at

*Armi-*

*Ariminum*. Then was *Libo* more thē all *Etruria*, *Thermus* then *Vmbria*, *Domitius* then *Corfinium*. And the war had beene made an end of without bloud, if, as hee attempted it, he could haue oppressed *Pompey* at *Brundisium*. But hee escaped by night through the closures of the besieged haven. A shamful matter to be spokē: the late president of the Senat, vmpire of peace, & war. fled in a torne, & almost naked vessell, ouer that sea, which himself had triumph Nor is *Pompey* sooner driue out of *Italy*, then the Senate out of the citie, into which almost emptie of people through feare, *Cæsars* entering made

made himselte Consul The  
sacred *inmost* treasury, be-  
cause the Tribunes opened  
it somewhat too slowly, he  
cōmanded to be broken vp  
& violently seisd the reue-  
new, and patrimony of the  
people of *Rome*, sooner thē  
he did the soueraigntie. *Pō-*  
*pey* driuen away, and fled, he  
had a more minde to take  
order for *securing* the pro-  
uinces, then to pursue him.  
He kept *Sicilia*, & *Sardinia*,  
the *publick* pledges of corn,  
by deputies, or lieutenants  
generall: there was not an  
enemy in *Gall*, himselte had  
made it all peace there. But  
passing in persō against the  
*Pompeis* in *Spaine*, *Māsilia*  
was so bold as to shut her  
gates.

gates; a Poore *Massilia*, while it would faine haue peace, fell into a war, through feare of warre. But because it had strong walls, he commanded it should betaken for him in his absence. A *Greekish* Citie, but which more hardly then for the name it had lopt bauins for rampire, durst burne the engins bent against it, and encounter vs at sea. But *Brutus*, who had the charge of the war, tamed them quite both at land & sea: whereupon yeelding themselves, they were stript out of all they had, excepting that (which they prized aboue all) their *common* libertie. *Cesar's* war in *Spaine* with  
Pe-



*Petreius, & Afranius*, lieutenants generall to *Cneus Pompeius*, was doubtfull, various, and bloudy, attempting to besiege their campe at *Ilerda* by the river *Sicoris*, and to thrust betweene them, and the towne. In the meane-while by stopping their stream, which in the spring-time vsed to swell, they deprived him of victuals. So his campe was assaulted with famine, and the besieger himselve remained as it were besieged. But so soone as the water was down, hee scowrs the coasts with fire, and sword, and fiercely reenforceth his pursuit, and ouer-taking them

*verni fluminis obundatione. sed ubi pax*

*fluminis redyt.*

upon their retreat into *Celtiberia*, hee drew a trench about, and so compelled them to yeeld for thirst. Thus was the hither *Spaine* taken in, and the farther *Spaine* delayed not. For what could one legion doe, when five could doe nothing? *Varro* therefore of his owne accord giuing way, the *Gades*, the streights, the *Ocean*, and all, followed the luckinesse of *Cesar*. But fortune durst doe somewhat against that captaine in his absence, on this side *Illyricum*, and in *Africa*, as if his faire successes were of purpose to bestryed, and inter-wouen with crosse accidents: for

T when

when *Dolabella*, and *Antonius* being commanded by *Cæsar* to guard the iawes of the *Adriaticke* gulph, and the one had pitcht his campe vpon the *Illyrian* shore, the other on the *Corcyrean*, *Pompey* being master then at sea, *Octavius* his Lieutenant generall, and *Libo*, with huge numbers of Mariners, closed them in vpon all hands, and *Antonius*, despite of his most resistance, was enforced to yeeld through famine: and those long boats sent to his aide by *Basillus*, such as for lacke of ships they were faine to shift with, were taken as it were in an hunting toyle, by a new

new stratagem of the *Cilicians* on *Pompeis* side, the fastning of ropes vnder water: but the tide comming in, freed two of the vessels: one of them which carried the *Opitergins* was entangled in the cords, & produced an effect worthie to be commended with honour to posteritie: for a band of scarce one thousand young fellowes held play from morning till night, against the force of an whole armie, enuironing them on all sides: and when by manhood they could finde no way foorth, at the encouragement of *Vulteius*, their Coronel, they slue one the other. In *Africke* also, such



like was the valour , and aduersitie of *Curio* , who sent by *Cæsar* with commission to receiue that province, and proud for hauing repulſed, and put *Varus* to flight , was vnable to ſtand the ſudden comming-on of king *Iuba*, and the caualerie of the *Maurttians*. Hee might haue fled , but ſhame perſwaded him to die together with that armie which his temerity had caſt away. But fortune now importunately demanding to make ſcores euen , *Pompey* had choſen *Epirus* for the ſeate of warre : nor was *Cæſar* ſlowe : for hauing made all ſafe at his backe, though it were the depth of

of winter, and so the season vnfit, yet hee imbarckt for battell; and encamping at *Oricum*; when that part of his forces which was left behind with *Antonius*, for want of shipping staid with the longest at *Brundisium*; hee was so impatient, that for fetching them, hee attempted at midnight, and in a frigate to venture ouer, though the sea was terrible rough. His words to the master, afraid at so great a danger, are not forgotten. What fearest thou? thou carriest *Cæsar*. When all the forces which either side could make, were drawen together, and their camps confronted each the  
T 3 other,

other the generals gouerned themselves by diffret courses. *Cæsar* naturally fierce, and longing to dispatch, offers battell, eggeth, and prouoketh to it: one while by besieging the campe, about which his workes ran sixteene miles ( but what could besieging hurt them, who hauing the sea open, abounded thereby with all prouisions? ) another while with assaulking *Dyrrhachium* in vaine (for the situation of it made it inexpugnable) and besides all this, with daily skirmishes , as the enemy sallied forth (at which time captaine *Scena's* manhood was admired, in whose target one hundred,  
&

& twenty shot were found  
sticking) now with sackage  
of *Pompeis* confederate  
Cities, as when hee wasted  
*Oricum*, and *Gomphi*, and  
other fortresses of *Thessali*.  
*Pompey*, on the contrarie,  
contrives delayes, and  
wayes of putting off, that,  
by closing the enemy on all  
parts, hee might breake his  
heart with lacke of victuals,  
and the violent humour of  
his most fiery aduersarie  
might coole, & falter. This  
wholsome counsell did not  
long auaille the author. the  
souldier, hee blames lying  
idle, confederates crie out  
vpon delay, and the great  
lordstaxe him with ambiti-  
on. So the destinies thrusting  
T 4 things,



things headlong on, in *Theffalie*, and the champaign fields of *Philippi*, chosen for the place of fight, the fortunes of *Rome*, the world, and all mankinde were set vpon a cast. The people of *Rome* neuer saw in one place together so great forces, nor fortune so many mightie persons at a time. There were aboue three hundred thousand in both the armies, besides the aides of kings, and Senators. Signes of an imminent downefall were neuer more apparent; runnings away of beasts ordaind for sacrifice, swarmes of bees, notable ouercastings of the skie in day time. *Pompey* him-

himselfe dreamt ouer  
night, that he heard a noise  
in his owne theater at  
*Rome*, sounding about him  
in the nature of a mour-  
ning, and in the breake of  
day hee was seene (he vn-  
luckie!) before his maine  
battell in a blacke vpper  
garment. *Cæsars* armie was  
newer more fresh, and fuller  
of spirit. The sound of the  
charge came first from  
*Pompeis side*, but the shot  
from the other. The ja-  
uelin of *Crastinus*, who  
began the fight, was no-  
ted: and being runne into  
the gaping mouth with a  
sword, and found dead  
with it so, among the car-  
casses, did by the noueltie

*Pullo ami-  
cula.*

it selfe of the wound, well declare, with what choler, and madnesse hee fought: neither was the issue of the battell lesse admirable: for whereas *Pompey* had such multitudes of horse, as hee thought to circumuent *Cæsar* easily, himselfe was circummented: for after they had fought a long time vpon euen termes, and, at a signe giuen them by *Pompey*, his troupes of horse fell on in flanke, the *Germane* cohorts made so boystrous an impression vpon the riders, that they seem'd footmen, & these to haue come on horsebacke: the overthrow of the light-armed souldiers ensued vpon the  
slaugh

slaughter of the flying horse-  
troupes: then the terrour  
striking farther, one com-  
panie putting another into  
rowt, the rest of the destru-  
ction was made as it were  
at a stroke. Nothing was  
more the bane of that day,  
then the hugeness it-selfe  
of the armie. *Cesar* was  
much in that battell, and  
halfe between souldier and  
soueraigne: speeches of his  
were ouer-heard as hee rid  
vp, and downe; the one  
bloudy, but according to  
*the Art of the sword*, and  
powerfull for gayning the  
day, *Souldiers, foine at the*  
*face*; the other tending to  
vaine glorie, *Souldiers, spare*  
*our countrey-men*; when his  
owne



owne selfe *notwithstanding* chased them. Happie *Pompey*, for all this miserie, had hee shared in the fortune of his slaughtred armie: but he ouer-liued his own glorie, that with the more dishonour he might poste for his life through *Thessalian Tempe*; bee beaten from *Larissa*; and vpon a forlorn rocke of *Cilicia*, study, whether he would flie into *Parthia*, *Africa*, or *Egypt*; briefely, that vpon the *Pelusian* shore, by the command of a most vnworthie king, by the counsell of gelded-men, and (to take all the misfortunes together) that murdered by the sword of *Septimius*, his fugitiue.

gitiue, vnder the eyes of his wife, & children, he should conclude his dayes. Who would thinke that the war should not bee determined with *Pompeis* life? But the embers of the *Thessalian* fire waxt much more hot, and forceable then euer: and in *Ægypt* there was warre without any partakings of ours: for when *Ptolomea*, king of *Alexandria*, had committed the most hainous act of all those other which were committed during the ciuill warre, and had by meanes of *Pompeis* head, settled his owne termes with *Cesar*, fortune casting about for a reuenge, therby to appease the ghost  
of

of so great a Potentate,  
wanted not occasion. *Cleo-  
patra* , that kings sister,  
throwing herselfe at *Cæsars*  
feet , besought restitution  
to her part of the realme.  
To plead for her , came  
the ladies beautie , which  
was doubled by this , that  
so rare a creature seem'd to  
haue wrong, and the hatred  
borne to the king himselfe,  
who, in killing *Pompey*, gra-  
tified the fortune of the  
*contrarie* faction, not *Cæsar*,  
against whom hee would  
also, without all question,  
haue dared as much, if it  
would haue serued his  
turn. When *Cæsars* pleasure  
therefore was , that shee  
should bee restored to her  
king.

kingdome, by as it were a *Gauelkind*, he being forth-  
with be-set in the palace  
royall, by the same instru-  
ments who murthred *Pom-  
pey*, with wondrous valour,  
and a slender company, did  
beare the brunt of a migh-  
ty armie. For, by firing the  
next tenements, and the *Ar-  
senall*, he dislodged the ene-  
mie, who plied him from  
thence with shot. From  
thence he suddenly escaped  
to the penile of *Pharus*.  
Beaten out of that, and glad  
to plunge into the sea, hee  
got, with admirable good  
fortune, to the next ships,  
by swimming, faine to leaue  
his robe in the waues, whe-  
ther by chance, or of pur-  
pose,



pose, that the aduersarie might pelt, & mawl it with stones, and shot, *in stead of him*. Receiued at last among his owne mariners, and assaying the enimie in all quarters at once, hee paid the ghost of his sonne in law the vengeance due to it, vpon that cowardly, and traiterous nation. For not onely the kings tutor, *Theodorus*, (author of the whole warre) but not so much also as those maskes of men, *the Eunuchs, Photinus, & Ganymedes*, flying by sea, and land, came to euill ends. The yong kings body was found as it lay *wallowed* vnder mud, and known by the honour

nour of a golden curace, or  
brestplate vpon it. New stirs  
were likewise in *Asia*, begun  
in *Pontus*, fortune watching  
as it were of set purpose,  
to make this the end of  
*Mithridates* kingdome, that  
the father should bee con-  
quer'd by *Pompey*, and the  
sonne by *Cesar*. King  
*Pharnaces*, rather vpon  
trust of our discord, then  
his owne valour, fell vpon  
*Cappadocia* with an offen-  
siue armie. But *Cesar* set-  
ting vpon him, in *onely* one,  
and that too (so to say) not  
an whole battell, ground  
him *as it were* to dust,  
after the manner of light-  
ning, which at one, and  
the same moment of time,  
came,

came, hit, and went away: neither was it a vaine brag which *Cæsar* made of himselfe, that the enemy was ouerthrowne *there*, before ever hee set eye vpon him. Thus went matters in forreine parts. But in *Africke*, the sight of *Romans* with *Romans* was more deadly, then *it had beene* in *Pharsalia*. Hither the remaines of the shipwrackt faction were driuen by a certaine pang, or fit of fury: nor would you call them remaines, but a whole, and entire warre. *Pompeis* forces were rather scattered then consumed. His tragedie made them more solemne, and zealous to fight

fight. Nor did the succeeding Generals degenerate. For *Cato*, and *Scipio* sounded full enough in the place of *Pompey* name. *Iuba*, king of *Mauritania*, made one in the quarrell, forsooth that *Cæsar* might haue the more to conquer. There was therefore no difference, nor oddes betweene *Pharsalia*, and *Thapsus*, sauing that the eagernesse of the *Cæsarians* was both the more, and the more sharpe, as chafing that the war grew though *Pompey* was dead. To bee briefe, a thing which neuer hapned till then, the trumpets sounded a charge, through the souldiers forward.



wardnesse, without the cōmmandement of the Generall. The ouerthrow beganne at *Iuba*, whole elephants not *thoroughly* manned to fight, and but lately taken wild out of the woods, quite confounded at the sudden shrilnesse, forthwith dis-ranked their friends armie, & made that the captaines could not escape by flying, all of them comming to their ends remarkably. For *Scipio* was now gotten on shipboord, but his enemies ouertaking him, he ran his sword thorow his owne belly; & one asking after him in search, he answered in these very words, *The generall is well.*

well. *Iuba* gotten into his palace, after a royall banquet made to *Petreius*, the companion of his flight, among his cuppes, and dishes call'd vpon him for a killing. And *Petreius* had enough of that both for the king, and himselfe: so the viands, halfe as it were eaten, and the funerall messes swam mixt with royall, and *Roman* bloud together. *Cato* was not at this battell, but encamping at *Bagrada*, hee lay for defence of *Vtica*, as at the other maine fort, or barre of *Africa*. But hearing the defeat of his partners, hee dallied not at all, but (as it became

became a wiseman ) did  
euen ioyfully hasten his  
owne death. For after hee  
had embraced, and bidden  
good night to his sonne, and  
companions , hee reposed  
himselfe awhile in his bed,  
hauing perused by a light  
*Plato's* booke of the Im-  
mortality of the soule, and  
then, about the first relie-  
uing of the watch, vnhea-  
thing his sword, hee there-  
with thrust himselfe with  
a re-enforced stroke into  
the bodie. After which, the  
Physicians presumed to  
wrong the brane man with  
laying salues, which he per-  
mitted till they were out  
of the roome: but then hee  
rashed them away, and the  
bloud

bloud following amaine, he  
left his dying hands in the  
very wound. Warre, and  
sidings brake out againe, as  
fresh, as if there had neuer  
past a stroke in the quar-  
rell: and by how much  
the troubles in *Africa*  
were beyond those in *Thes-  
salie*, by so much *Spaines*  
surpassed those in *Africa*;  
& the brotherlinesse of the  
Generals drew exceeding  
favor to that side, when for  
one *Pompey* there stood vp  
two. The encounters there-  
fore were no where so ter-  
rible, or hazardous. The  
first conflict was in the very  
mouth of the maine *Ocean*,  
*Varinus*, and *Didius* oppo-  
sately Lieutenants generall.  
But



but the strife with the sea  
it selfe, was sorer then that  
of Fleete with Fleete: for  
the *Ocean*, as it were to  
chastize owne countrey-  
men for their madnesse,  
dasht *indifferently* of ei-  
ther of their Nauies in  
pieces. What a ghastly,  
and hideous sight was that,  
when at one, and the same  
instant, seas, stormes and  
tackle fought together!  
Addeto all this, the feare-  
full situation of the place,  
where the shores of *Spaine*,  
and *Mauritania* on this  
coast, and on that, doe of-  
fer in a manner to claspe,  
and meete the sea both me-  
diterranean, and maine *O-*  
*cean*, and *Hercules* pillars,

op-

*opposite mountaines*, hanging ouer. At which time, foule weather, and fierce battell raged round about. After this, both parts ranged here & there, employing themselues in the siege of cities; whose case was miserable, while betweene the leaders of seuerall sides, they smarted deeply for their friendship vvith the *Romans*. The last battell of all was at *Munda*. Here the fight was not answerable to the felicitie of other fights, but doubtfull for a long time, and discontentiue; so as fortune plainly seemed to deliberate vpon the doing of some, I know not what, thing. Certainly,

*Cesar* himselfe was seene before the armie sadder then for his wont, whether in regard of humane frailty, or as suspecting that the excesse of prosperitie would not hold out alwayes, or as fearing the same things which *Pompey* found, so soone as once he came to be what *Pompey* was: but in the very battell it selfe, after the armies had with equall slaughter done nothing for a long space but kill, suddenly (the like whereof no man living could remember) in the most heate of the fight, there was a deepe silence on both sides, as if they were agreed, this was euery ones

ones conceit of it. Last of  
all, which *Cesar* in fourteene  
yeeres beefore had neuer  
seene, the selected tride  
band of his old souldiers  
(an hainous matter) gaue  
backe: so that although  
they fell not as yet to flat  
running away, nothing  
was playner not-withstan-  
ding, then that they re-  
sisted more for pure shame,  
then valour. *Cesar* there-  
fore putting his horse from  
him, ranne like a mad-man  
into the head of the battel;  
there hee staid such as were  
shrinking, confirming them  
and finally cryed, and flew  
through all the squadrons  
with his eyes, and hands in  
that perturbation, it is re-



ported hee debated within himselfe, what to doe with himselfe, if the worst befell, and his countenance was, as of a man, vvho meant to make his owne hand his owne executioner, had not five cohorts of *the Pompeian* horse crossing the battell, as sent by *Labienu*s to guard the campe in danger, given a semblant of flying: which either *Cesar* did himselfe belecue, or cunningly laying hold vpon the occasion of that seeming, charged as vpon flyers, and did thereby both put fresh spirit into his owne people, and did also daunt his enemies: for his people think-

thinking they had the vpper hand, followed the more boldly, and the *Pompeians*, while they supposed their fellowes ranne away, did fall themselves to running. How great the slaughter was of the enemies, and the wrath, and furie of the victorious, may bee by this coniectured: such as escaped out of the field, betaking themselves to *Munda*, and *Casar* commanding them to bee forthwith besieged, a rampire was made by piling vp dead bodies, dragg'd *thither* from all about, and fastned together with speares and jaelins. An abominable spectacle, euen among the barbarous.

But *Pompeis* sonnes despairing, in truth, of victorie, *Cnaeus Pompeius* flying out of the battell, and, wounded, as he was, in the legge, seeking to saue himselfe in the desarts, and vnfrequented places, was ouertaken at the towne *Lauro*, and there (so little he as yet despaired) was slaine by *Pessennius* who had him in chase. Meane-while, fortune hid *Sextus Pompeius* safe in *Celtiberia*, reserued for other warres after *Cæsars* death. *Cæsar* returnes victorious home: the pomp of his first triumph was furnished from the *Rhne*, and *Rhone*, and with the image of the captiue Ocean  
in

in gold. The *stufte* of the second was bay-tree of *Egypt*; and for shewes, the images of *Nile* and *Ar-sinoe*, and of the watch-towre *Pharus*, as it burnt in the top like a flaming beacon. The third was the chariot of *Pharnaces*, and the spoyles of *Pontus*. The fourth represented king *In-ba* and his *Moores* & *Spaine* twice conquered. *Pharsalia*, *Thapsus*, and *Munda* (those greater arguments, & matters then ouer which hee triumpht) were not mentioned. Heere, for a while, were weapons layd aside, the following calme without bloud, and the cruelties of warre were made a-



mends for with goodnesse :  
not a man put to death by  
commaundement, except  
*Afranius* (for whom once  
pardoning vvas enough)  
and *Fauftus Sylla*, because  
*Cæsar* had learnd to feare  
him for his father in law,  
and *Pompeis* daughter,  
with her vncles by *Sylla's*  
side: in this hee tooke care  
to make posteritie secure.  
His countrey therefore not  
ingratefull, all sorts of ho-  
nours vvere heaped vpon  
this one prime man; ima-  
ges about the temples; in  
the theater a crowne deckt  
with rayes; a chaire of state  
in the Senate-house; a pi-  
nacle vpon his house top; a  
month in the Zodiac; and  
be-


besides all these, himselfe  
proclaymed Father of his  
countrey, and perpetuall  
*Dictator*: last of all (and it  
was vnknowne whether it  
were with his good liking)  
*Antonius*, Consull, the or-  
naments of a king vvere  
offred: all which prooued  
but as ribbands, or trim-  
mings of an host ordayned  
to be slaine in sacrifice. For  
the mildnesse of this prince  
was lookt vpon with enui-  
ous eyes, and the power it  
selfe, which conferred be-  
nefits, was to free mindes  
cumberesome. Nor was the  
forbearance of him an ac-  
quitall any longer: for *Bru-*  
*tus*, and *Cassius*, and other  
*Patricians*, *Lords of the*  
V 5 *high-*

*highest ranke*, conspired to assassinate him. How great is the force of fate! the conspiracy was knowne far a-broade; a scroll was giuen also to *Cesar* himselfe, vpon the very day *of the fact*; and though an hundred beasts were sacrificed, yet not one of them had any signe of luckines. He came into the Senate-house with a meaning to aduance a warre against the *Parthians*: there the Senators stabd at him, as he sat in his court-chair, & with twenty three wounds he was driuē to the ground. So, he who had embrewed the whole earth with ciuill bloud, did with his owne bloud ouer flow the Senate-house.

CHAP.

## CHAP. III.

CÆSAR OCTAVIANUS.

Æsar and Pompey  
slaine, the people of  
*Rome* seem'd to  
haue returned to the state of  
their ancient libertie, and  
had returnd indeed, if *Pom-*  
*pey* had left no children,  
nor *C. sar* an heire; or,  
which was more pestilent  
then both, if once his fel-  
low *in office*, and then his  
riual *in honour*, that fire-  
brand of *Cæsars* power, and  
whirlewind of the ensuing  
age, *Antonius*, had not o-  
uer-liued. For, while *Sex-*  
*tus Pompeius* seekes to re-  
couer his fathers estate, no  
part



part of the sea was free from feare of him ; while *Octavius* reuengeth his fathers bloud, *Thessalia* was againe to bee stirred : while *Antonius* , variable-witted, either disdained that *Octavius* should succeed to *Cæsar* , or for loue to *Cleopatra* , takes vpon him to be a king : for hee had no other way to be safe , but by turning vassall. In so great perturbation we are to bee glad notwithstanding, that the whole power of *Rome* came to be settled vpon *Octavius* , first *Cæsar Augustus* , who by his wisdom, and dexteritie reduced into order the body of the empire, shaken , and distempred on all

all sides, which without all doubt could neuer haue been brought together, and made to agree, vnlesse it had beene gouerned by the authoritie of some *worthy* one, as vvith a soule, or mind. *Marcus Antonius*, and *Publius Dolabella*, Consuls, fortune now *busie* in transferring the empire to the *house of the Casars*, the troubles of the citie were various, and manifold: that as in the change of yeerly seasons, the stirred beauens doe thunder, and signifie their turnings by the weather; so in the change of the gouernment of the *Romans*, that is to say, of all mankinde, the world troubled through-

throughout, and the whole body of the empire was turmoiled with all sorts of perils, and with ciuil warres both at land, and sea.

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CHAP. IIII.

*The Mutinenſian warre.*

**T**He first cause of ciuill breach was *Cæsars* last will, and testament, in which *Antonius* being named *but* in the second place, hee grew starke mad, that *Octanius* was preferred, and for that cause opposed the adoption of that most spiritfull young-man with an in-expiable warre. For seeing him not fully


fully eightene yeeres older,  
tender, & fit to be wrought  
vpon, and open to abuse,  
both defaced the dignitie  
of *Cesar's* name with reui-  
ling termes, and diminisht  
his inheritance with priuie  
thefts, disgraced him with  
foule phrases, and gaue not  
ouer, by all the wayes he  
could inuēt, to impeach his  
adoption into the *Iulian* fa-  
mily : lastly, enterprised a  
warre for ouer-bearing the  
yong noble gentleman, and  
with an army, raised in *Gall*  
on this side the *Alpes*, be-  
sieged *Decimus Brutus* for  
resisting his practices. *Octa-*  
*uius Cesar*, pittied for his  
youth, and wrongs, & gra-  
cious for the maiestie of  
that



that name which hee assumed, calling his *adoptiue fathers* old souldiers to arms, hee then a private person (who would giue credit to it?) sets vpon the Consull, deliueres *Brutus* from siege, and strips *Antonius* out of his campe: at that time hee did nobly with his owne hand: for bloudie, & wounded as hee was, hee carried vpon his owne shoulders the eagled ensigne into the campe, which the eagle-bearer deliuerd to him, dying *Glaine*.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.  
*The Triumvirate.*

 *Antonius*, of his own nature, troublesome to peace, and troublesome to commonweale, *Lepidus* comes in like fire to flame: because there was a necessitie of entring into the bond of a most bloudie league against two armies. The intentions of the *boutefens* were seuerall in kindling these fire-blazes: *Lepidus*, couetous of riches, the hope whereof stood vpon troubling the state, *Antonius* desirous to bee reuenged vpon them, who proclaymed him traitor, and *Cæsar*

A.V.C.  
DCCXI.

far for the death of his adoptive father vpon *Cassius*, and *Brutus*, offensive to his vnreruenged ghost. Vpon these termes of as it were a league, peace was established among the three capitaines, and at *Confluents* betweene *Perusia*, and *Bononia* they ioyned hands, and their armies embrace : so the triumvirate is entred vpon with no good fashion. The common-weale oppressed with force, *Sulla's* proscriptions returne, the hideous crueltie whereof contain'd no lesse then the number of one hundred, and fortie Senatours : the ends of such as fledde for their liues ouer all the world,

world, were gastly, foule,  
and miserable.

## CHAP. VI.

*The war with CASSIUS,  
and BRUTUS.*

**B**Rutus, and Cassius,  
seemed to haue  
put by Iulius Caesar  
from the tyrannie, as ano-  
ther Tarquinius Superbus.  
But common libertie, the  
restitution whereof they  
principally aymed at, was  
lost by this assassinate of the  
common Father. So soone  
therefore as the fact was  
committed, they fled out  
of the Senate house, or Cu-  
ria, into the Capitoll, as fea-  
ring



ring *Cæsars* old souldiers not without cause, vvho wanted not the minde to take reuenge, but a captain for it. And when it now appeared what destruction hung ouer the state: the murther was disliked, & by the *Consuls* consent a decree of Obliuion was enacted: yet to bee out of the eye of the publike grieffe, they departed into *Syria*, and *Macedonia*, prouinces giuen them euen by *Cæsar* himselfe, whom they flue, reuenge was rather deferred then buried. The commonweale therefore being settled vpon the pleasure of the *Triumvirs*, rather as it might bee, then as it were fit, and

*Lepi-*

*Lepidus* one of the three, left at home for defence of *Rome*, *Cesar* addresseth himselfe, with *Antonius* against *Cassius* and *Brutus*. They hauing drawne huge forces to an head, tooke the selfe-same field which was fatall to *Cneus Pompeius*, where the tokens of their destinated ouerthrow were not obscure: for the birds which vsed to gorge themselves vpon carion, houer'd about the campe as if it were already theirs. as they marcht out to batel, a black Moore meeting them, was too too plainly a signe foreboding dire successe: and to *Brutus* himselfe at night, when light beeing brought  
in

in, he meditated somewhat, as his maner was, all alone, a certaine gloomie Image, appeared to him, which being by him demanded what it was, I AM (it said) THINE EVILL SPIRIT, and therewithall vanished out of his admiring sight. In *Cæsars* campe all presages were as much for good, as they were in the other for the bad; birds, & beasts promising alike faire fortune: but nothing was in presēt more luckie, then that *Cæsars* phyfician was warnd in his sleepe, that *Cæsar* should not stay in his owne campe, for that it would be surprisēd, accordingly as it fel out. For the battels ioyning, and  
the

the fight maintain'd on both sides with equal manhood for a while, although the Generals were not present, the one withdrawne through sicknesse of bodie, and the other for sloth, and feare; yet the vnuanquisht fortune both of the reuenger, and hee for whom the reuenge was vndertaken, stood for the side. The danger was as doubtfull at first, and as equal on both parts, as the event of the fight declared: *Cæsars* campe taken heere, and *Cassius* his camp there. But how much more forceable is fortune then vertue! and how true is that speech in which hee breathed out his last! THAT

V E R T U E



VERTVE WAS ONLY A  
VERBALE THING, AND  
NOT A REAL. Meere mis-  
taking gaue away that bat-  
tell: for vwhen *Cassius*, a  
wing of his armies shrink-  
ing, saw his owne troups of  
horse gallop back vpon the  
spurre, after they had taken  
*Casars* campe, supposing  
they fled, got himsele to an  
hillock; from whence not  
being able to discerne what  
was done by reason of the  
dust, noise, and night at hād,  
and when the scout whom  
hee had employd for disco-  
uerie, staid somewhat long  
before he returnd, he verily  
thought the day was lost;  
and thereupon caused one  
of them who was next him,

to strike off his head. *Brutus*, when he had in *Cassius*.  
lost his own life also, not to  
breake in any point that  
faith which each of them  
had plighted to the other,  
for otherwise they meant  
not to ouer-live the battel,  
laide his side open to the  
deadly blow of one of his  
owne companions. Who  
would not wonder that  
those most wise men vled  
not their own hands at their  
last? vnlesse in this point al-  
so they had a ioynt perswa-  
sion, not to distaine their  
hands, but in letting out  
their most pure, and pious  
soules they meant the dire-  
ction should be theirs, but  
the heinous executiō other  
mens.

X

CHAP I

## CHAP. VII.

*The Warre at Perusia.*A.V.C.  
DCCXII.

HE partition of such lands as *Cæsar* diuided in campe among the old soldiers for reward of seruice, raised another war. *Lucius Antonius* who was alwayes in his owne nature a most wicked man, was stirred vp the more by *Fulvia* his wife, a virago, who had serued in the warres like a man. Therefore by encouraging such as were disseised of their Tenements, there was going to armes againe. In this case, *Cæsar* sets vpon him, not vpon his

his owne head, or opinion,  
but as vpon a person whom  
all the Senate sentenced an  
enemie : and shutting him  
vp within the walls of *Peru-*  
*sia*, compelled him to the  
extreamest termes of yeel-  
ding, by such a famine as  
had left no filthie thing vn-  
fed vpon.

## CHAP. VIII.

*The warre with* SEXTVS  
POMPEIVS.

**T**He killers of *Iulius*  
*Cesar* beeing made  
away all, there one-  
ly now remayned *Pompeis*  
house. One of the bro-  
thers fell in *Spaine*, the  
X 2 other

A. V. C  
DCCX  
VII.



other saued him selfe by flying, who assembling the scatter'd remaynes of that vnfortunate warre, and arming moreouer, *to his ayde*, the sturdie bodies in the worke-jayls, or bride-wells euery-where, held *Sicily*, and *Sardinia*. And nowe his naue waisted vp, and downe in the middle of the sea. O how differently from his father! hee rooted out the *Cilicians*, but this man stirred pyrats to take his part. It was so mightie a piece of martiall vvorke to master, and vtterly to distresse him in the straights of *Sicilie*, that he had carried with him to his graue  
the

the reputation of a gallant Commaunder in the warre, had hee attempted nothing after that, but (vvhich is an argument of a noble minde) **TO HOPE ALWAYS.** For his powers quite defeated, hee fled, and sayled into *Asia*, where hee was to fall into the hands of his enemies, and bee cast into fetters, and (which of all other things doth most afflict an heroicke spirit) to die by an executioner, at the pleasure of a foe. There vvas no flight since that of *Xerxes* more miserable. For hee vvho late vvas Lord of three hundred,

X 3

dred , and fiftie ships of warre , escaped away with onely sixe, or seuen of them, putting out the light in the admirall , throwing his rings into the vvaues, quaking, and euer looking backe , and yet not fearing lest hee should perish. Though in *Cassius* , and *Brutus* , *Cæsar* had ridded the power of the faction out of the world , and in *Pompey* had abolished the whole name, and title of it, yet could not hee settle a sound peace, vvhile *Antonius* the rocke, the knot , and the common let of assured quiet, was alieue, and there vvas no vvant in him vvhy vices made

made not an end of him :  
may his pride, and riot ha-  
uing made triall of all  
things, hee first ouer-came  
enemies. then citizens, and  
lastly the times with the  
terroure hee had raised of  
himselſe.

## CHAP. IX.

*The warre with the Par-  
thians by Generall VEN-  
TIDIVS.*

**T**He miserable ouer-  
throw of *Crassus*  
made the *Parthi-  
ans* higher crested, and  
they were glad to heare  
the newes of the ciuill  
warres of *Rome*. So soone



therefore as any occasion glimmered out , they stuck not to breake in vpon vs, *Labienus* euen inuiting them , who employed by *Cassius* , and *Brutus*, dealt with the enemy ( O the madnesse of wickednesse ! ) for their assistance , who therevpon chase away the garri- sons of *Antonius*, ledde on by the gallant young king *Pacorus*. *Saxa* , deputie of *Antonius*, obtained of his owne sword to keepe him out of their fingers. After *Syria* was wonne away, the mischiefe had crept farther , the enemy , vnder colour of giuing ayde , conquering  
for

for himfelfe, had not *Ventidius* (who alfo was *Antoninus* his deputie) vvith incredible good fortune, both defeated the forces of *Labienus*, flaine *Pacorus* him-felfe, and followed in execution vpon all the cauallerie of *Parthia*, o-  
uer the vvhole fpace of countrey betweene the ri-  
uers *Orontes*, and *Euphrates*. The flaine, were aboue  
twentie thoufand, as *Ventidius* handled the mat-  
ter. For counterfeiting a feare, hee fuffered the ene-  
mie to come vp fo clofe to his campe, that they wan-  
ted roome to ply their fhott of arrowes. The king  
him-felfe moft valiantly  
X 5                      figh-

fighting vvas killed , and his head carried about, and shewed to all the reuolted cities. *Syria* vvas thus recovered vvithout vvarre , and so, by the slaughter of *Pacorus* vvee were euen for *Crassus* overthrow.

### CHAP. X.

*The warre of ANTONIVS with the Parthians.*



He *Parthians*, and *Romans* hauing made tryall of each other, *Crassus*, and *Pacorus* beeing lessons to both

both sides of eithers forces, league was made againe with equall reuerence, and entirenesse of amitie, and that by *Antonius* himselfe. But the infinite vanitie of the man, while hee coueted to adde the conquest of *Araxes*, and *Euphrates* to the titles of his images, suddenly leaues *Syria*, and inuades the *Parthian*, without anie either cause, or wise counsell, or so much as an imaginarie colour of warre, as if so to steale vpon were also a part of a captaines dutie. The *Parthians*, besides affiance in their peculiar weapons, pretend likewise to bee  
afraide,



afraide, and flie into the open fieldes. Hee forthwith pursues them as victorious; when, vpon a sudden, though in no great numbers, they burst out neere twi-light at vn-awares, like a showre, vpon the *Romans* now wearie with trauaile, and with their arrowes ouerwhelme two legions. But this was nothing, in comparison of the calamitie which hung ouer their heads the verie next day, had not the compassion of the Gods come betweene. One, whose life was spared in *Crassus* his overthrowe, comes riding to the trench, attired like a

*Par*

*Parthian* , and hayling them in *Latin*, after hee had gotten to bee beleeued, informes them what was at hand, that the king would come vpon them with all the power of the realme: that therefore they should march backe, and recouer the mountaines; though euen so perhaps they should haue store of enemies. By this meanes a lesser force came against them, then was in readinesse. Yet they fell on, and the remaines of the armie had beene quite destroyed, but that when the *Parthian* shot flying as thicke as haile, the souldiers, taught wee know not how,

how, dropt on their knees,  
and casting their targets  
ouer their heads, seemed as  
if they had beene slaine.  
then stayed the *Parthians*  
their bowes. whereupon the  
*Romans* starting vp on their  
feete againe, did againe  
moue such wonder, as that  
one of the barbarous vsed  
this speech; *Goe Romans*  
*and fare well; fame with*  
*good cause termes you the*  
*Conquerors of nations, who*  
*can out stand the shot of Par-*  
*thia.* Water afterwards did  
no lesse mischief then the  
*armed*emie: first the  
countrey was naturally  
dry off-springes, then the  
riuer *Salmadicis* was to  
some more noyous then  
the

*the drouth*, and last of all  
vwhen the vveake dranke  
deepe of the riuer, euen the  
sweet waters also, proued  
poysonous. Moreouer, the  
heates of *Armenia*, and the  
snowes of *Cappadocia*, and  
the sudden change of one  
ayre into another, was it-  
selfe in stead of a plague. So  
a third part of sixteene le-  
gions hardly remayning,  
when the siluer which hee  
had *in the armie* was euery-  
where chipt vvith *chisels*,  
and himselfe betweene the  
fits of *the mutinie* calld  
euer, now and then to a  
sword-player of his to kill  
him, the doughtie Gene-  
rall fled at last into *Syria*:  
where, like a man in a man-  
ner



ner besotted, hee became somewhat more brag, and loftie then before, as if hee who had brought himselfe away, had gotten the victorie.

# CHAP. XI.

*The Action war with ANTONIE and CLEOPATRA.*

A. V. C.  
DCCXX  
II,



Hee furie of *Antonie* vvhich ambition could not kill, vvas quencht vvith vvanron lust, and riot, for after his *Parthian* iourney growing into hatred with warre, hee gaue himselfe ouer to rest, and surprised with the loue

loue of Queene *Cleopatra*,  
solaced on her bosome, as  
freely as if all other mat-  
ters had succeeded well.  
This *Egyptian* woman did  
value her companie at no  
lesse a rate to *Antonie* drun-  
ken with loue, then the  
*whole Roman* empire. and  
he promised it: as if the *Ro-*  
*mans* were more easily to  
be dealt with then the *Par-*  
*thians*. Therefore hee be-  
gan to plot a tyrannie, nor  
that couertly, but forget-  
ting his countrey, his name  
his gowne, his *fascies*, hee  
absolutely degenerated in-  
to no lesse a monster in his  
vnderstanding, then hee did  
in his affection, and fashion.  
hee went with a staffe of  
gold

gold in his hand, a *Persian* sword by his side, a purple robe buttoned with huge precious stones; and a diadem in readinesse. that a king might inioy a *Queene*. At the first brute of these stirres, *Cæsar* crosseth ouer from *Brundisium*, that hee might giue warre the meeting; and, pitching his tents in *Epirus*, did beset the Iland *Leucades*, and the rocke *Leucades*, and the points, or nesses of the *Ambracian* bay, with his ships of warre, wee had aboue foure hundred saile, the enemies not fewer then two hundred, but what they wanted in number, was made vp in bulke: for they

they had from fixe to nine bankes of oares, besides that, *their fights* were ray-  
sed so high with decks, and turrets, as they resembled castles, and cities, making the *very* sea grone vnder, and the winds out of breath to carry them: which huge-  
nesse of theirs was it selfe their bane. *Cesar's* nanie had not *in it any vessell* but from three bankes of oares, to fixe, and none aboue: therefore they are yare, and readie for all the needes of seruice, whether to charge, recharge, or turne about. those *of the* other side were meere slugges, and vnwiell-  
die for all worke: vpon e-  
uery of vvhich many of  
ours



ours setting, and plying them what with darts, *and all sorts of slings*, what with beak-heads, or prows, and castings of fire, scattred them all at pleasure. nor did the greatnesse of the enemies preparations appeare at anytime more then after the victorie: for the huge armada, bulged, and split in the fight, was carryed in the vvracks thereof, vp, and downe over the whole sea, *contayning* the spoiles of *Arabia*, and *Saba*, and of thousand other nations of *Asia*, and the waues stirred with the winds, did daily belch vp gold, and purple vpon the shores. the first vvho led the vvay to  
run-


running away, vvas the  
Queene, who in a galleon  
whose poope was of gold,  
and saile of purple, thrust  
into the deepes, *Antonius*  
forth-with following her:  
but *Cesar* was at his heeles.  
So that neither the prepa-  
rations *which* he had made  
to fly into the *Indian Ocean*,  
nor *Paratonium*, and *Pelusi-*  
*um*, the two corner coasts of  
*Egypt*, stult by him with  
garrisons, stood him in a-  
ny stead, *all* were so quickly  
seized. *Antonius* was the  
first of the two who flue  
himselfe. the Queene knee-  
ling at the feete of *Cesar*,  
laid baits for his eyes; but  
in vaine; her beauties were  
beneath that princes chasti-  
tie.

tie. nor was life her suit, *for* that was offered, but her care was for a part of the kingdome: which when she despaired to obtaine of the prince, and saw her selfe reserved for triumph, the guard put about her being negligent, she betooke herselfe to the Mausolie (so call they the sepulchres of *their* kings) where attired in most pompous habit, as her custome was, shee seated herselfe in a throne, sweetned with rich perfumes, close to her *Lord Antonius*, and clapping serpents to her veines, died away in a slumber.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XII.

*Warres against forreine  
nations.*

 Ere ended the civil wars. the rest were against strangers, who, while the empire was turmoiled with these intestine miseries, sallied out against vs in diuers quarters of the world. For peace was but greene, and the stif-swoln necks of nations, not yet inured to the curbe of seruitude, slipt the yoke, *which had* but newly beene imposed. the climat which is almost vnder the north-pole, bare it selfe more roughly: the *Noricks, Illyrians,*



ans, Pannonians, Dalmatians, Mysians, Thracians, and Dacians, Getes, and Sarmatians, and Germans. The Alps, and snow vpon them whither warre could not climbe, gaue encouragement to the Noricks. But Caesar throughly quietted all the nations of that tract, the Brenns, Senons, & Vindilicians, by his son in-law whose mother hee had married, Claudius Drusus. How sauage those craftie people were, appeared well enough by the women, who for want of mischieuous weapons, pasht their sprawling babes on the ground, and huld them in the souldiers faces, as they

they came against them. The *Illyrians* also live vnder the *Alps*, possesse the vallies betweene, and guard certaine passages, as it were barres, themselves wrapt in with abrupt water-falls. Against them hee went in person, commaunding bridges to be made. Here the waters; and enemies empeaching him, as our souldiers were slacke to scale, hee rasht a target out of one of their hands, and led the way, the troupe then following thicke: but the *Illyrian* hauing with their multitude sawed in funder the bridge, his hands, and legges were wounded in the fall; so the  
Y                      blond

bloud which dropt from him, making him shew the brauer, and his danger it selfe the more maiesticall, he assaild the enemy at the back. The *Pannonians* are wall'd in with two wild forests, and three great riuers, *Dravus*, *Sanus*, and *Ister*, and they, hauing first foraged their next neighbours, retired themselves within their defences. For taming these hee sent out *Vibius*: who flue them on either bancke of their riuers. The armours of the vanquisht were not consumed with fire, as the fashion of warre was, but were preserued, and throwne into the streames, that the newes

newes of their fellowes overthrow might so be conveyed to the residue. The *Dalmatians*, for the most part, dwell close at wood-sides, which makes them wondrous forward more then all other, to commit robberies: *Marcus*, by burning *Delminium*, their principall Citie, had now as it were cut off their head: *Asinius Pollio* amerced them with the losse of their cattell, armes and tillage: but *Augustus* commanded *Vibius* to subdue them vtterly: Who made those fierce nations digge in mines, and to refine gold-oare, which they the most couetous men of



the world, doe search for  
with careful diligence, that  
they may seeme to hoord  
it for their proper vses.  
How wilde, and grimme  
the *Mysians* bee, and how  
barbarous aboue all bar-  
barisme, is horrible to bee  
spoken. One of their cap-  
taines stepping out before  
the armie, pray'd silence,  
and said; *Who are yee?* an-  
swere was made; *Wee are*  
*lords of the world.* They  
replide, *Yee may well say so,*  
*if you conquer vs:* *Marcus*  
*Crassus*, Generall, tooke the  
word as a faire forebode-  
ing. The *Mysians* forth-  
with offer-vp an horse be-  
fore their battalions, vow-  
ing to sacrifice, and eat the  
bowels

bowels of those captaines  
of ours whom they should  
kill. I may very well be-  
leeue the Gods heard their  
speech : they could not  
stand out the sounding of  
a Trumper. *Domitius*, a  
captaine, strooke no little  
terroure into the barbarous  
himselfe a man of a barba-  
rous blunt wit, but which  
did well enough among his  
likes, who carrying, *for as*  
*it were his crest*, a chafing-  
dish or little hearth vpon  
his helmet, and the coales  
thereof kindling with the  
motion of his bodie, the  
flames seemed to blaze as  
if his head were on fire.  
Before them in time,  
the most mightie people

of *Thrace* rebelled, who as barbarous as they were, yet were accustomed to militarie ensignes, and discipline, yea and to *Roman* weapons also: but beeing vtterly subdued by *Piso*, they shewed their wood rage in their very bondage it selfe. For attempting to gnaw their chaines in sunder with their teeth, they punished their owne wilfulness. The *Dacians* keepe them to their mountaines, till the yce haue knit both the bankes of *Danubius* together; and then as often as it is hard frozen ouer, they passe it, as vnder the guidance of *Cotiso* their king, and destroy the border

der-countreys. *Cesar Augustus* thought good to make that practice too hot for them though it was a most difficult matter to come where they were. Sending *Lentulus* therefore against them, he draue them beyond the farther banke, and planted garri- sons on the hither. If *Dacia* was not conquered then, it was put by, and deferred. The *Sarmatians* gallop, and ride in cham- paine fieldes: and it was held enough, to command them by the same *Lentulus* not to approach *Danubius*. They haue nothing but snow, and thinne woods. Their barbarousnesse is so

Y 4

great,



great, as they vnderstand not what peace meanes. Would *Germanie* also had not thought it so great a matter to ouer come. It was more basely lost, then gloriously gayned. But *Augustus*, forsomuch as he knew his father hauing twice past ouer *Rhene* by bridge, had sought warre there in honour of his *memorie*, he desired to make a prouince of it: and it was done, could the barbarous aswell haue brookt our vices, as obeyed our commands. *Drusus*, sent into those regions, first tamed the *Vsipedes*, then ouer-ran the *Tencthers*, and the *Catti*. For hee had trimm'd a certaine

taine high hillocke in manner of a trophea with the most speciall spoiles of the *Marcomanni*. After that, hee inuaded these other most puissant nations, the *Cherusci*, *Sueuians*, and *Sicambrians* at once: who burning twenty captains of ours had bound themselves by that fact to maintaine war against vs, with so assured hope of victorie, that they diuided the prey by bargain before-hand. The *Cherusci* they would haue the horse, for their share, the *Sueuians* the gold and siluer; the *Sicambrians* the prisoners. But all went quite backward on their sides. For *Drusus*

preuailing, did share, and  
sell their horses, cattell, and  
chaines of gold, and them-  
selues, as lawfull prize.  
Moreouer, hee left garri-  
sons euery-where behinde  
him, and guards for defence  
of the prouinces. Vpon the  
riuer of *Mose*, of *Albis*, of  
*Visurgis*, and the banke of  
*Rhene*, hee planted aboue  
fiftie castells. Hee ioyned  
*Bonna*, and *Gelduba* toge-  
ther with bridges, and  
strengthened them with  
shipping. Hee opened the  
*Hercinian* wood, till that  
time pathlesse, and vn-  
seene. To conclude, such  
was the peace in *Germanie*,  
that the men seemed not  
the same men, the soile see-  
med

med other then it had bin,  
and the ayre it selfe more  
milde, and temperate then  
euer. And that most gallant  
yong gentleman (I call him  
not so, out of flatterie, but  
as he well deserued) dying  
there, the Senate, which it  
neuer had done to any o-  
ther, surnamed him of *Ger-  
manie, Germanicus*. But it  
is more difficult to keepe  
a Prouince, then to con-  
quer it. Prouinces are at-  
chieued by the sword, but  
retayned by iustice. Ther-  
fore that reioycement was  
short. For the *Germans*  
were rather ouer-come  
then tamed, and vnder  
Generall *Drusus* they ra-  
ther admitted our customs,  
then



then submitting to our forces. When hee was once dead, they beganne to hate the lawlesse humour, and pride of *Quintilius Varus* no otherwise, then as they would haue hated crueltye. But hee durst set vp a Law-Court, and sit in iudgement within his campe, as if hee had beene able to reſtraine the violence of the barbarous, with his ſergeants roddes, and cryers voyce. But they, who now a good while ſince had ſeene their blades canker'd with ruſt, and their horſe of ſervice growne foggie with eaſe, no ſooner ſaw our gownes, and lawes more

more cruell then our weapons, but they make *Arminius* captaine, and fall to armes. When *Varus* in the meane space, was so aduenturous vpon trust of peace, as hee tooke no heed at all, though the conspiracie of the captainies was fore-tolde, and disclosed to him by *Segeſtes*, a prince among them. Therefore (O strange securenesse!) as hee sat vpon the tribunnall, citing parties, they at vn-awares assailed him on all hands, taken absolutely vnprovided, and fearing no such matter, sacked his campe, and destroyed three legions. *Varus* followed the viter losse

losse of things there, with the same fate, and minde that *Paulus Æmilius* did the deadly blow at *Canna*. Nothing was more bloudie then the slaughter which was made through the woods, and marishes; nothing more intolerable then the insultings of the barbarous, specially against pleaders at the bar, plucking out the eyes of some, and lopping off the hands of other some; one had his mouth sticht vp, after his tongue was first cut out, which the sauage actor grasping in his hand, sayd to it: *Thou viper, at last giue ouer hissing*. The body of the Consul himselfe,

selfe, which the souldiers  
had in their pietie buried,  
was digged out of his graue  
The barbarous doe as yet  
with-hold two of our en-  
signes, and two of our ea-  
gles; the third the Eagle-  
bearer blacking off, be-  
fore the enemies layd hand  
vpon him, and carrying it  
hidden in the hollow of  
his belt, was plunged so in-  
to the bloody marsh. By  
this ouerthrow it came to  
passe, that the course of em-  
pire which had not stopt at  
the *Ocean*, stayed vpon the  
banke of *Rhene*. These  
things hapned north-ward.  
In the South of the world  
there were rather hurly-  
burlies then war. The *Mu-  
sulanians*,



*sulanians* and *Getulians* who border vpon the *Syris*, were chastised by *Cossus* captaine generall, at *Cæsars* commandement, who was therefore proper-named *Getulicus*. The victory spreads wider. Hce left the *Marmarians*, and *Garamants* for *Furnius*, who subdued them, & might haue returned entituled *Marmaricus*, but that his modestie rated not his conquest so high. In the orient, there was more to doe with the *Armenians*. Thither *Cæsar* sent one of his nephewes. Both were of short life, and the one of them inglorious. For *Lucius* died of sicknesse at *Massilia*: *Caius* died in

in *Lycia*, of a wound, as he recoverd *Armenia*, withdrawing it selfe to the *Parthians*. *Pompey*, hauing vanquisht king *Tigranes*, tide the *Armenians* to this onely poynt of bondage, that they should haue no gouernours but at our appointment. This right of ours, hitherto intermitted, was reuiued by *Caius*, not without bloud-shed, and yet without much bickering: for *Domnes*, whom the king had made gouernour of *Artaxat*, faining a reuolt, assailes him as hee was busie in perusing a scroll, which himselfe had reacht vnto him, pretending it containd an account  
of

*superstiti e-  
tiam non  
Caesari sa-  
tisfecit.*

of the treasures ; and with his drawne sword , runnes him into the forehead. but the *Barbarian* was tilted at on all sides by the armie, who being destroyed with sword, and fire, into which hee threw himselfe wounded , satisfide *Caius* ouerliving him , but did not satisfie *Cesar*. In the west part of the world, all *Spain* was at quiet, excepting that quarter which abutting close vpon the rocks where the *Pyrenean* mountaines end , is washt with the hither *Ocean*. Here, two most puissant nations, the *Cantabrians*, and *Asturians*, liued free from commaund . the *Cantabrians* were the more  
for-

forward of the two, the haughtier also, and stiffer in holding out a rebellion: for not contented to maintaine their owne freedom, they sought to encroach vpon their neighbours, and wearied the *Vaccaans*, *Curgonians*, and *Antrigons*, with often incursions. against these men because they were saide to deale more outragiously then ordinarie, *Cesar* commanded not an expedition to be made by any other, but went in person: came himselfe to *Segisama*; pitcheth his camp; and from thence euen then, diuiding his armie into diuers parts hemd all *Cantabria* about, and  
con-



conquered that wilde nation, by enuironing them as beasts within a toyle. nor was the Ocean theirs : for our armie well appointed for warre, plaide vpon the backes of the enemye. His first battell against the *Cantabrians* was vnder the wals of *Vellica*. from hence they fledde into that most steepe high mountaine *Vindius*, whether they beleued the waues of the *Ocean* might as soone haue clambered, as the *Roman* armie. thirdly, the towne *Arracillum* made great resistance, but yet was taken at the last. In the sledge of mount *Eduius*, about which hee had drawne a trench of fifteene

trench of fifteene miles in  
compas, the *Romans* moun-  
ted on all sides : and when  
the barbarous saw no possi-  
bilitie to escape, their strife  
was who should kill them-  
selues first with fire , and  
sword amidst their feasts,  
or with poison , which is  
commonly there scruzed  
out of Tax-trees , and so  
the greater part of them  
deliuered themselves from  
that which seemd to them  
captiuitie. *Cæsar* had these  
scruices done for him by  
*Antistius*, *Furnius*, and *A-*  
*grippa*, his deputies, while  
himselſe wintred vpon the  
sea-coasts of *Tarracon*. He  
present in his owne person  
at the doing, drew some  
of

of the vanquished from dwelling on the mountains of some hee tooke hostages, and of others he made slaues, and sold them vnder garlands. It seemed to the Senate an action worthy of laurel, and a chariot: but *Casar* was now at that height, as hee might contemne to triumph. About the same time the *Asturians* came powring downe from their mountaines in an huge troope, nor did they stay their owne (as the barbarous are vnruely) but pitching their campe by the riuer *Astura*, and, diuiding their force into three armies, they prepared to assaile three seuerall camps of

of the *Romans* all at a time. the fight had beene doubtfull, and bloody, and had made an end of both parts, they comming then, as they did, so strong, so suddenly, and with such sound deliberation, but that the *Brigacins* betrayed them, by whom *Carisius* hauing intelligence, he came vpon them with an armie, and destroyd their deuice, neuerthelesse, the battell euen so was not vnbloudy. such as remained vnslaine of that most puissant assembly, retired themselves into the citie *Lancia*: where the fight was so sharpe and hot, that when our souldiers demanded leaue to set  
fire



fire on the citie after it was taken, the Generall could hardly obtaine the fauour at their hands, that it might rather bee a moniment of the *Roman* victorie, standing, then burnt to the ground. This was the last warre of *Augustus Cesar*, and the last rebellion of *Spaine*. Constant allegiance, and eternall peace forthwith ensued, aswell by reason of their owne inclination more bent to peace, as by *Cesars* courses, who fearing the boldnesse which mountaines bred in them, commanded them to inhabit from thenceforth in those camps of his which were vpon plaine

plaine ground. This began to bee found a matter of high wisdom. The region round about was naturally full of gold-ore, of vermilion, orpiment, and other colours. He therefore commaunded the ground should bee searcht, and vvrought. So, vvwhile the *Asturians* digged their owne treasures, and riches which lay deepe hidden, to serue others turnes, themselves also began to vnderstand their value. All the West, and South of the world being at peace, and Northward also (excepting onely the *Rbene*, and *Danubius*) as likewise in the East, betweene *Taurus*,  
Z and

and *Euphrates*, those other countreys vvhō vvere free from our power, had a feeling notwithstanding how great it was, and reuerenced the people of *Romes* victorie ouer nations. For both the *Scythians* sent their ambassadours, and the *Sarmatians* also, desiring friendship. The *Seres* moreouer, and the *Indians* inhabiting right vnder the Sunne it selfe, came with precious stones, and pearls, and dragging elephants also along after them among their presents, thought not so much of any thing as of the length of the way, which tooke vp foure yeeres trauell: and the very colour

colour it selfe of the men  
spake for them, that they  
came from vnder as it were  
another Sunne. The *Par-*  
*thians* in like sort, as if they  
repented their victorie, re-  
stored of their owne ac-  
cord the ensignes taken at  
the destruction of *Crassus*.  
So all mankinde had eue-  
ry-where an entire, and  
continuell either peace,  
or paction. And *Cesar*  
*Augustus* seuen hundred  
yeeres from after the buil-  
ding of *Rome*, durst shut  
the Temple of double-  
faced *Ianus*; twice onely  
clozed before that time;  
once vnder king *Numa*, and  
the other time when the  
first warre of *Carthage* was



concluded. From henceforth, bending his minde to peace, hee corrected many things in the times *which were* prone to all mischief, and which ouerflowed in riotous loose-nesse, with graue, and seuered edicts. For these so many, and so wondrous great deeds of his, he was called *perpetuall Dictator*, and *Father of his Countrey*. It was also debated in the Senate, whether, because hee had founded the empire, hee should bee styled *Romulus*. But the name *Augustus* seemed to bee a more holy, and venerable word *then the other*, that so euen now vvhile hee  
liued

lived on the earth , hee  
might bee *as it were* dei-  
fide by the name  
it selfe , and  
title.

FINIS.

*The end of the foure bookes  
of the Roman Histories ,  
written anciently in Latin  
by LVCIVS FLORVS,  
and translated in-  
to English by*

E. M. B.

Soli D<sup>E</sup>O gloria.